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BOROUGH AND PORT
OF
FOLKESTONE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1961.

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT, M.B., Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer.
L. H. VALE, F.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B., F.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

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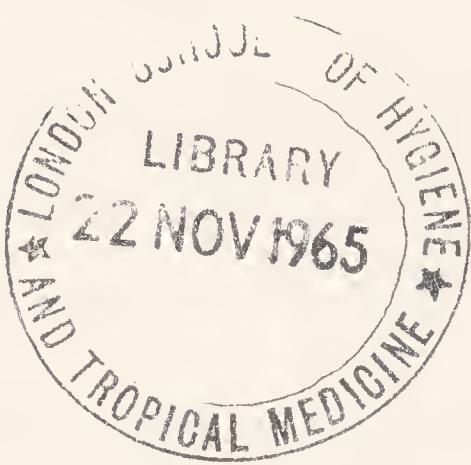
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STAFF

<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
R. F. H. McElligott	Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time). Medical Referee, Folke- stone Crematorium.	29.12.50† 4.6.56	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
C. B. Findlay	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time). Deputy Medical Referee, Folkestone Crematorium.	28.6.55 4.6.56	M.B., Ch.B.
J. H. Campbell	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	16.4.51	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	8.10.52	M.B., Ch.B. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
E. Mallett	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	21.10.60	M.B., B.S.Lond. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D. Obst. R.C.O.G.
L. H. Vale	Chief Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	1.10.49	*F.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B., F.A.P.H.I.
L. F. Pattman	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	5.11.28	*A.R.S.H., Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
A. Stubbs	Additional Public Health Inspector. Port Health Inspector. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	1.2.45	*Cert. S.I.B.
S. Davey	do.	1.12.55	*Cert. S.I.B.
S. W. Couling	do.	6.10.58	*Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
C. E. Thomsett	Junior Trainee Public Health Inspector	2.10.58	—
Mrs. L. F. Brann	Nurse-Attendant, Medical Inspection of Aliens. (Part-time).	1.6.56	S.E.A.N.
R. F. Middleton	Chief Clerk	10.2.49	—
D. A. E. Bridges	Clerical Assistant	6.11.51	—
Mrs. H. Parry	Clerk and Shorthand-Typist	28.4.58	—

† Dr. McElligott has held Warrant of Appointment as Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens since 28th October, 1949.

* Also hold Royal Society of Health Certificate as "Inspector of Meat and Other Foods."



HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1961)

Chairman :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR,
ALDERMAN L. C. ALDRIDGE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. E. S. HOOLE, J.P.

Members :

ALDERMAN C. E. LISTER

,, H. G. TAYLOR

COUNCILLOR MRS. F. E. H. CRITTEN

,, C. R. CRUICKSHANKS

,, COL. F. R. W. HUNT, O.B.E., T.D.

,, MRS. M. F. JOHNSON

,, MISS D. H. MOODY

,, MRS. M. PAINTING

,, G. H. STONE

SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT, 1961

Borough	...	...	...	...	...	BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE
Area (including foreshore and tidal water)	196	acres	...	...	...	4,202 acres
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	£854,754
General Rate	...	...	...	...	...	23/8d.
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate 1961-62	...	...	...	...	...	£3,410

Population (Registrar-General), 1961

Estimated mid-year Home Population (including non-civilians)	...	...	43,790
Density of Home Population	...	...	10.42 persons to an acre

Total Births :

Live Births	...	...	...	676 (630 legitimate, 46 illegitimate)
Still Births	...	...	...	16 (16 legitimate, nil illegitimate)

Live Birth Rate :

Total	...	...	...	15.43 per 1,000 Home Population
Corrected	...	...	...	16.20 per 1,000 Home Population
<i>(Area comparability factor : 1.05)</i>				

Total Deaths :

Deaths (all ages)	...	...	...	635 (295 males, 340 females)
<i>Infant Deaths :</i>				

Under 1 year of age	...	14 (9 males, 5 females)
*Under 4 weeks of age	...	6 (6 males, nil females)
*Under 1 week of age	...	5 (5 males, nil females)

**Included in total figure of 14 infant deaths.*

Death Rate :

Total	...	...	...	14.50 per 1,000 Home Population
Corrected	...	...	...	12.47 per 1,000 Home Population
<i>(Area comparability factor : 0.86)</i>				

Infant Mortality Rate (Under 1 year) :

Total Infant Death Rate	...	20.71 per 1,000 live births
Legitimate Infants	...	20.63 per 1,000 legitimate live births
Illegitimate Infants	...	21.74 per 1,000 illegitimate live births

Mortality Rate per 1,000 Home Population re :

Cancer	...	...	...	2.76
Influenza	...	...	...	0.13
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	0.02
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0.52
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	0.04

Total Deaths from :

Cancer	...	...	...	121
Influenza	...	...	...	6
Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	23
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	...	2

Public Health Department,
Foord Road,
FOLKESTONE, Kent.
August, 1962

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary state of the Borough and Port of Folkestone during 1961.

The Registrar-General's estimated population, including H.M. Forces stationed in the area, was 43,790. This is a decrease of 1,030 compared with 1960 and is mainly due to fluctuations in the number of troops stationed at Shorncliffe Camp.

There were 14,052 inhabited houses and flats at the end of 1961, which gives an average of 3.11 persons per dwelling compared with 3.19 for England and Wales (1951 Census).

The corrected Live Birth Rate was 16.20 per 1,000 home population compared with 17.4 for England and Wales. This is an increase of 0.88 in the Live Birth Rate in Folkestone compared with the previous year when it was 15.32.

The corrected Death Rate was 12.47 per 1,000 home population compared with 12.0 for England and Wales. This shows an increase of 1.25 from the previous year when it was 11.22.

The Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants in first year of life) was 20.71 per 1,000 live births ; this figure compares with 21.6 for England and Wales.

	Folkestone	England and Wales
Neonatal Mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age) per 1,000 live births	8.28	15.5
Perinatal Mortality (still-births and deaths of infants under one week of age) per 1,000 total live and still-births	30.34	32.2
Illegitimacy Birth rate per 1,000 live births	63.0	59.0

Maternal Mortality.

For the seventh successive year there were no deaths due to childbirth.

Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).

Comparison of the incidence of the main diseases notified is as follows :

	1959	1960	1961
Dysentery	4	23	9
Measles	169	—	828
Pneumonia :			
Acute Primary	18	22	23
Influenza	41	8	17
Poliomyelitis :			
Paralytic	—	—*	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	106	61	11
Whooping Cough	23	84	15

*Although not notified as such a child of nearly two years was subsequently included in the Registrar-General's annual return as having died from Poliomyelitis.

For the tenth successive year no case of Diphtheria was notified.

Of the 11 cases of Scarlet Fever notified five were reported during the first half year. The disease was of a mild type and the patients, all children under the age of nine years, nursed at home.

During the first half of the year an outbreak of Measles occurred, the peak being reached at the end of March ; only 11 of the civilian cases were over the age of 15 years.

The number of first National Health Insurance certificates issued in this area in February was more than twice the normal weekly average ; this was largely due to the rise in the number of cases of Influenza and other respiratory infections.

Nine cases of Sonne Dysentery were reported compared with 23 confirmed cases in 1960.

Vaccination and Immunization

These services have continued under the control of the Kent County Council, and from records supplied by the County Medical Officer, a summary of which is shown hereunder, an increase in the number of primary vaccinations against Smallpox is noted.

There has also been an increase in the number of reinforcing inoculations against Diphtheria, although there was a slight decrease in primary inoculations.

(a) *Vaccination against Smallpox :*

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Primary vaccinations ...	360	357	373	453	520
Re-vaccinations ...	37	23	34	5	3

(b) *Immunization against Diphtheria :*

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Primary inoculations ...	466	426	479	783	743
Reinforcing inoculations	496	187	187	340	469

Tuberculosis.

Sixteen new cases were notified (14 pulmonary and two non-pulmonary) compared with 31 pulmonary and three non-pulmonary in 1960.

Two deaths were attributed to Tuberculosis and the rate of 0.04 per 1,000 home population compares with 0.07 for England and Wales.

Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The two most important measures in use for prevention of Tuberculosis are B.C.G. vaccination and Mass Radiography Surveys.

The number of chronic sputum positive cases does not fall and for this reason it is of great importance to use these measures to the full.

The importance of B.C.G. being given to school children lies not only in the fact that susceptible children can be immunised, but that checks of contacts of Tuberculin-positive school children have revealed cases of Tuberculosis which may have otherwise been undetected until a much later stage in the disease.

Primary Cancer of Lungs and Bronchi.

There was a slight decrease in the number of deaths from Cancer of lungs and bronchi—19 deaths from this disease compared with 20 in 1960 and 22 in 1959. The mortality from Cancer of the lungs and bronchi was ten times more than that from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which accounted for two deaths in 1961.

Housing.

1. SLUM CLEARANCE.

Four separate houses and two basements, comprising six individual dwellings, were inspected and dealt with accordingly.

2. RE-HOUSING.

Forty-seven cases, compared with 50 in 1960, were investigated ; 22 were recommended to the Housing Committee of the Council for priority consideration because of unsatisfactory conditions existing from a medical and hygienic point of view.

Old People.

Fourteen cases involving 15 persons were referred to me. These were investigated and help given as necessary in expediting admission to a suitable hospital or to receive attention from their family doctor.

The Old People's Welfare Committee continues to do much good work in its services to the elderly and infirm.

Clean Beaches.

The installation of a new and larger pumping plant to lift an increased quantity of sewage into the main Folkestone system has been approved, and also the construction of a new outfall 400 feet long.

A series of float tests were commenced last summer and much useful information was obtained. Further tests will be carried out when suitable conditions of wind and tide permit.

General.

The year 1961 may be regarded as a satisfactory one in so far as the health of the Borough was concerned, particularly in the relatively low incidence of infectious diseases such as Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever and absence of Poliomyelitis.

In conclusion I have to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support in the work during the year, and also to express my appreciation of the co-operation of the other Departments of the Corporation.

I would also like to acknowledge the help of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L. H. Vale, and the other members of the staff during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1961.

(After correction for inward and outward transfers)

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Live Births :	Legitimate	...	630	316	314
	Illegitimate	...	46	25	21
			—	—	—
			TOTALS	676	341
			—	—	335

Live birth rate per 1,000 Home Population :

Total 15.43

Corrected 16.20

(Area comparability factor : 1.05)

Illegitimate Live Births :

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births : 6.80

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Still-Births :	Legitimate	...	16	7	9
	Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
			—	—	—
			TOTALS	16	7
			—	—	9

Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births : 23.12

Total Live and Still-Births :

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
	Legitimate	...	646	323	323
	Illegitimate	...	46	25	21
			—	—	—
			TOTALS	692	348
			—	—	344

Infant Deaths :

			<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(a) Infant Deaths—under one year of age:					
Legitimate	13	8	5
Illegitimate	1	1	—

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(b) Neo-Natal Deaths—under four weeks of age :

(Included in (a) above)

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(c) Early Neo-Natal Deaths—under one week of age :

(Included in (a) and (b) above)

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Infant Mortality Rates :

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total births	...	20.71
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	20.63
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	21.74

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate :

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	8.28
---	------

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate :

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	7.38
---	------

Perinatal Mortality Rate :

Still-births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births	...	30.34
---	-----	-------

Maternal Deaths (including Abortion) :

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per total 1,000 live and still-births	...	...	...	...	Nil

Part I—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (including 196 acres of foreshore and tidal water)	...	...	...	...	...	4,208 acres
Home Population : Registrar-General 1961	...					43,790
Number of inhabited dwellings at 31st December, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	14,052
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1961	...					£854,754
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate 1961/62	...	...	...	...	...	£3,410

Employment in Folkestone.

The following brief report on the employment position for adults in Folkestone during 1961 has been supplied by Mr. B. C. Tweed, Manager of the local Employment Exchange :

During the year the working population of the area increased by 116 to 21,923. The principal industries and numbers employed were :

Industry	Numbers Employed :			Percentage of total working population	Percentage change compared with 1960
	Males	Females	Total		
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES (Wholesale and retail)	1,525	1,815	3,340	15.2	-0.1
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (Education, Medical and Dental Services, Accountancy, Law, Insurance and Banking)	990	2,090	3,080	14.0	+0.9
BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING	2,992	118	3,040	13.9	+4.1
NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (including civilian employees of the War Department)	1,803	387	2,190	10.0	-1.5
HOTEL AND CATERING TRADES	669	1,488	2,157	9.8	-0.3
TRANSPORT (Air, rail, road and sea)	1,606	302	1,908	8.7	+0.5
VEHICLE MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR	1,455	277	1,732	7.9	-1.3
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (Entertainment, Sport, Laundries and Dry Cleaning, Hairdressing and Domestic Service)	412	1,196	1,618	7.4	-0.7
OTHER INDUSTRIES	2,168	700	2,868	13.1	-1.7
TOTALS	13,550	8,373	21,923	100.0	

The average number of persons registered as unemployed in the borough fell from the previous record low level of 349 (244 men and 105 women) in 1960 to 319 (226 men and 93 women) in 1961. The monthly totals varied from 486 (311 men and 175 women) in January to 151 (128 men and 23 women) in July.

In June, the number of men on the unemployed register was only 119, the lowest figure ever recorded. During the last quarter however, male unemployment rose more sharply than during the corresponding period of 1960, mainly because of a slackening of activity in the building and civil engineering industry, and in December 340 men were out of work, compared with 295 a year earlier.

The seasonal increase in female unemployment was in contrast less marked than in previous years and the numbers of women registered in November and December (106 and 114 respectively) were the lowest on record for those months.

Mrs. W. E. Tucker, Youth Employment Officer, has supplied the following information regarding the employment position for young people in this area :

Unemployment figures show the normal seasonal rise and fall, with 24 boys and 34 girls unemployed in January, and three and four respectively in July, though the figures are generally higher throughout the year. The upward trend at school-leaving periods is more marked than usual, particularly in August, when 42 boys and 15 girls were shown as unemployed. This reflects the effect of the beginning of the "bulge" of school-leavers. In the year ended 31st July, 1961 over 900 young people left school locally—the largest number to date. It should be noted that the figures given above do not include those who, although over school-leaving age, returned to school whilst awaiting employment, nor those who were seeking other more suitable employment.

During 1961, 241 boys were placed locally in the following occupational categories :

Clerical	...	...	22
Distributive	...	...	42
Agriculture	...	...	7
Skilled manual	...	...	46
Factory and labouring			41
Others	...	...	83

Three hundred girls were placed in the following occupational categories :

Clerical	...	...	82
Distributive	...	...	83
Domestic	...	...	52
Needle Trades	...	...	37
Factory	...	...	21
Other	...	...	25

In addition, 22 boys and eight girls were placed in other districts.

DEATHS, 1961.

Causes of, and ages at, death during the year 1961.

CAUSE	All Ages		Under 1 yr.		1-2 yrs.		3-4 yrs.		5-14 yrs.		15-24 yrs.		25-44 yrs.		45-64 yrs.		65 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. T.B. respiratory ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
2. T.B. other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	11	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	7
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	11	41
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	9
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	8	5	17	241
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
16. Diabetes ...	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	44
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	38	55	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	3	30	511	
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	60	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	20	9	38	421	
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	9
20. Other heart disease ...	29	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	26	59
21. Other circulatory disease	14	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	10	155	
22. Influenza ...	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	33
23. Pneumonia ...	14	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	99	
24. Bronchitis ...	25	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	17	55	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	33	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	21	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	33	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	22	27	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	18	27
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
34. All other accidents ...	6	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	31
35. Suicide ...	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	2	1	
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	295	340	9	5	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	8	7	64	38	209	287

COMPARATIVE TABLE

The following gives comparative statistics of some of the more important items for the past ten years.

Rate per 1,000 Home Population unless otherwise stated.

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
<i>Notifications of Infectious Disease :</i>										
Diphtheria ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever ...	1.52	0.75	0.61	0.39	0.13	0.27	0.07	2.39	1.36	0.18
Measles ...	0.85	21.42	0.18	25.90	0.29	4.86	19.91	3.80	0.20	18.88
<i>Births :</i>										
No. of Births ...	608	590	615	565	556	562	616	618	654	676
Birth Rate ...	14	14	14	13	13	13	14	14	15	16
<i>Deaths :</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	582	554	512	587	535	545	578	568	585	635
Death Rate ...	11.5*	10.1*	9.3*	10.4*	10.3*	10.6*	10.9*	11.1*	11.2*	12.4*
<i>Infant Deaths :</i>										
(Under 1 year)										
No. of Deaths ...	16	20	10	11	7	24	15	6	13	14
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births ...	26	33.9	16.26	19.47	12.59	42.70	24.35	9.70	19.87	20.71
<i>Illegitimate Infants :</i>										
No. of Illegitimate Births ...	46	51	41	40	40	38	39	33	40	46
Rate per 1,000 total Live Births ...	75.6	86.44	66.6	70.8	71.9	67.6	63.3	53.4	61.1	68.0
No. of illegitimate Deaths (under 1 yr.)	2	2	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Death Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	43.5	39.2	24.39	25.0	25.0	26.32	Nil	Nil	Nil	21.74
<i>Maternal Deaths :</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births ...	Nil	1.64	1.60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Tuberculosis :</i>										
(All forms)										
No. of Deaths ...	12	10	11	7	6	1	7	4	5	2
Death Rate ...	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.02	0.15	0.09	0.11	0.04
<i>Cancer :</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	91	100	85	94	98	93	103	114	124	121
Death Rate ...	2.10	2.29	1.94	2.09	2.18	2.10	2.29	2.57	2.76	2.76

* Corrected.

INFANT DEATHS DURING 1961.

CAUSES OF DEATH		Under 1 Week	1 to 2 Weeks	2 to 3 Weeks	3 to 4 Weeks.	Total Deaths under 4 Weeks	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 9 Months	9 to 12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Acute Meningococcal Meningitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Asphyxia	...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis and Prematurity	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations :											
(a) Aortic Atresia...	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
(b) Encephalocoele	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
(c) Multiple Congenital Malformations	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fulminating Gastro-Enteritis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Fulminating Pharyngo-laryngitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pyogenic Bronchitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Salmonella Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Toxaemia and Accidental Haemorrhage in Mother	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	...	5	—	—	1	6	4	1	1	2	14

SUMMARY OF DEATHS DURING 1961.

*Non-Residents
(Outward Transfer) Residents*

Deaths occurring in Folkestone in :

Bruce Porter Hospital Home	...	...	...	—	1
Military Families Hospital, Shorncliffe Camp	...	...	...	2	—
Military Hospital	...	...	...	2	1
Royal Victoria Hospital	...	...	...	65	115
Nursing Homes and Old Persons' Homes	...	...	...	11	86
Private Residence, etc.	...	...	...	20	304
Ambulance on way to Hospital	...	...	...	3	5
Other circumstances, i.e. on public highway, etc.				2	3
TOTALS				105	515

Deaths of Residents outside Folkestone and classified as							
Inward Transfers	...	...	...	...	...		120
						—	
						TOTAL DEATHS FOR FOLKESTONE	635
						—	
Inquests in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	29	
Post-Mortems in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	194	

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

The death rate from cancer (all forms) in Folkestone during 1961 was the same as for the previous year, viz., 2.76 per 1,000 home population.

The nineteen deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi showed a reduction of one compared with 1960, but is ten times higher than deaths from Tuberculosis of the lungs.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Males	...	13	26	17	18
Females	...	1	2	5	2
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	14	28	22	20	19
	—	—	—	—	—

Death Rate per 1,000 home population :

(a) Cancer of

Lungs and Bronchi	...	0.32	0.62	0.49	0.44	0.43
----------------------	-----	------	------	------	------	------

(b) Tuberculosis,

Respiratory (for com- parison)	...	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.09	0.04
--------------------------------------	-----	------	------	------	------	------

The death rate in 1961 from cancer of the lungs and bronchi was 0.49 for England and Wales and 0.67 for London.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (all forms).

The death rate of 0.04 per 1,000 home population compares with 0.07 for England and Wales.

Eight pulmonary and one non-pulmonary cases were reported by the Chest physician as having "recovered" during the year.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
<i>T.B. Respiratory :</i>					
Deaths	...	1	7	3	4
Patients who "recovered"	19	32	24	13	8
<i>T.B. Other :</i>					
Deaths	...	—	—	1	1
Patients who "recovered"	1	3	—	1	1

INFANT MORTALITY.

The Infant Mortality Rate (deaths of infants in first year of life) in 1961 was 20.71 per 1,000 births. This figure compares with 21.6 for England and Wales.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births	...	42.70	24.35	9.70	19.87

<i>Number of infant deaths caused by :</i>		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Premature births	...	10	7	—	5	1
Congenital malformations	...	4	6	2	3	4

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

For the seventh successive year there were no deaths due to childbirth.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING PAST FIVE YEARS.

		<i>Vascular lesions of nervous system</i>	<i>Coronary disease angina</i>	<i>Other heart disease</i>	<i>Bronchitis</i>
	<i>Cancer (all forms)</i>				
1957	...	93	80	92	81
1958	...	103	85	95	93
1959	...	114	80	101	87
1960	...	124	89	108	83
1961	...	121	93	112	90

Part II—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The following services in this Borough were carried out by the Kent County Council :

- (1) Ambulance service.
- (2) Care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.
- (3) Domestic help and night attendant service.
- (4) Domiciliary midwifery.
- (5) Health visiting.
- (6) Home nursing.
- (7) Mental health.
- (8) Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
- (9) Vaccination and Immunization for protection against Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox, Tetanus and Whooping Cough.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS, ETC.

The Kent County Council provided the following clinics during the year :

(a) **Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.**

<i>Cheriton Clinic</i>	— Tuesday afternoon.
<i>Old Harvey Grammar School</i>	— Wednesday afternoon.

These clinics were under the supervision of Mr. J. W. D. Buttery, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

(b) **Infant Welfare.**

<i>Cheriton Clinic</i>	— Monday and Thursday afternoons.
<i>Methodist Church Hall, Sandgate</i>	— Second and fourth Friday afternoon each month.
<i>Old Harvey Grammar School</i>	— Tuesday afternoon. Thursday and Friday mornings.
<i>Holycross Church Hall, Crete-way Down</i>	— First and third Friday afternoon each month.

Dr. Margaret Paxton was in attendance at the Holycross Church Hall and Dr. D. A. Ewing at the other three centres.

Mothercraft and ante-natal relaxation classes have also been held as follows :

<i>Cheriton Clinic</i>	— Wednesday afternoon, alternate weeks.
<i>Old Harvey Grammar School</i>	— Thursday afternoon.

In January, 1960, the Borough Council decided to retain the site in Wood Avenue and earmark it for possible use as a clinic, but in October, 1961 the Clerk of the K.C.C. reported that the County Members were of the opinion the Crete-way Down estate area was adequately served by the Holycross Church Hall and provision of a purpose-built clinic for this estate was not justified. Consideration will be given to the development of the land for housing purposes.

HOSPITALS.

The South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee is responsible for this service and the following hospitals are available for patients from this area :

(a) **General and Maternity.**

Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.
Willesborough Hospital, near Ashford.
Buckland Hospital, Dover.

(b) **Infectious Diseases (excluding Smallpox).**

Dover Isolation Hospital.
Ashford Isolation Hospital.

(c) **Chronic Sick.**

St. Mary's Hospital, Lyminge.
Buckland Hospital, Dover.
Hothfield Hospital, Charing.

Smallpox patients would be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.

Hospital facilities are available at Shorncliffe Camp for members of H.M. Forces and their families living in this area.

The following statistics for the year's working at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, have been supplied by Mr. E. F. Webb, Group Secretary of the South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee.

In-Patients.

Maternity	...	...	...	...	517
Others	...	...	...	...	3,080

New Out-Patients.

Medical	...	...	...	...	731
Paediatrics	...	...	...	...	56
Dermatology	...	...	...	...	608
Physical Medicine	...	...	...	...	668
Surgical	...	...	...	...	2,015
E.N.T. (including T's and A's)	...	...	...	...	1,052
Orthopaedics	...	...	...	...	722
Ophthalmology	...	...	...	...	620
Radiotherapy	...	...	...	...	106
Consultant Dentistry	...	...	...	...	225
Gynaecology	...	...	...	...	899
Psychiatry	...	...	...	...	146
Obstetrics—Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	426
Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	254
The total attendances for all clinics was					28,923

In addition, there were :

Attendances at Casualty Department	...	13,264
Out-Patient attendances at Physiotherapy	...	19,268
In-Patient attendances at Physiotherapy	...	5,433

together with 3,328 out-patient attendances at group exercises and 2,086 in-patient attendances at group exercises.

Units of treatment in X-ray Department	20,172
Individual patient requests in Pathology Department	14,234
plus	194 Post Mortems

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

An efficient ambulance service has been maintained in Folkestone by the Kent County Council for general, maternity and accident cases.

Smallpox and Typhus cases would be moved by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service and other cases of infectious disease by County Council Ambulances from Folkestone, Dover or Ashford.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

From the following summary supplied by the County Medical Officer it will be seen that the big increase in the number of children being immunized has been maintained since the triple antigen for Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough was first used in April, 1960.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Primary inoculations ...	466	426	479	783	743
Reinforcing inoculations ...	496	187	187	340	469

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

Facilities were available for the vaccination of infants and school-children at the various clinics and at the schools by one of the Assistant County Medical Officers or, if preferred, the vaccination could also be given by the family doctor concerned. For the convenience of persons between 15 and 40 years and in the special groups, evening clinics were arranged by the County Medical Officer.

The following table shows the number of injections given in the various priority groups during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

Priority Group	2nd Injections	3rd Injections	4th Injections
1957—1961 ...	643	596	—
1946—1956 ...	358	325	—
1943—1945 ...	48	35	—
1933—1942 ...	317	223	—
1921—1932 ...	640	677	—
Others ...	17	43	—
School children under 12 years ...	—	—	2,616
TOTALS ...	2,023	1,899	2,616

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Facilities for the vaccination of children were available at the infant welfare clinics in the Borough and also from local general practitioners.

As will be seen from the following figures based on the return submitted to the Ministry of Health by the County Medical Officer, there has been a further increase in the number of primary vaccinations.

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Primary vaccinations ...	360	357	373	453	520
Re-vaccinations ...	37	23	34	5	3

INOCULATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough immunization (singly or in combination) continued as part of the services provided by the Kent County Council.

During the year 671 children received their primary inoculation compared with 650 in 1960; 558 were infants under the age of 2 years.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These examinations were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Maidstone and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

A summary of the results of specimens submitted by me during the year is shown below :

	Positive	Negative
Faeces for Pathogenic Organisms	...	— 41
Faeces for Salmonella Organisms	...	— 26
Faeces for Salmonella Thompson	...	— 1
Faeces for Salmonella Typhimurium	...	19 59
Faeces for Shigella Sonne Dysentery	...	7 56
Faeces for Staphylococcal Aureus	...	1 —
Faeces for Typhoid Fever	...	— 40
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	...	7 25
Swabs for Pathogenic Organisms	...	— 2
Vomit for Staphylococcal Aureus	...	1 1

MENTAL HEALTH.

This authority is not responsible for the administration of work undertaken in the community in accordance with the National Health Service Act 1946 and the Mental Health Act 1959.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 47.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No action was taken by the Council under either of these Acts during 1961.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE AND THE CHRONIC SICK.

During the year 14 cases involving 15 persons were investigated and help given as necessary.

These cases were referred to me by :

Chief Public Health Inspector	...	...	1
District Officer	...	...	1
Geriatrician	...	...	1
Relatives and friends	...	...	11

Four of the patients were admitted to hospitals for the chronic sick, one to a local nursing home and arrangements made for the others to receive medical attention or assistance as required.

N.S.P.C.C.

At the request of Senior Inspector F. E. Freegard of the N.S.P.C.C. I visited a family consisting of mother and four children of school age.

The home conditions were extremely dirty, being the result of prolonged neglect ; all the children were immediately removed from these conditions and taken to places of safety. The boy of 11 suffering from severe and extensive impetigo was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for treatment, and the other three children to a K.C.C. Children's Home.

The case was brought before the Folkestone Juvenile Court and an interim order made by the Magistrates committing the children to a place of safety for a further period of 28 days. The house was cleaned and re-decorated and the children subsequently allowed to return to the care of their mother ; the Magistrates made a supervision order for two years.

The willing and tactful assistance when required of Senior Inspector Freegard has been very much appreciated.

NURSING HOMES—Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936.

One Nursing Home was first registered and two Homes discontinued during the year.

The seven registered Homes provided the following beds :

For maternity patients only	...	8
For maternity or other patients	...	5
For other patients only	...	104

The total of 117 beds available compared with 121 at the end of 1960.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The following is a summary supplied by Dr. D. E. Sharvill, Consultant Dermatologist and Venereologist, of the new patients from Folkestone who have attended the special clinics at Ashford, Canterbury and Dover during 1961.

	New Cases in 1961		Total New Cases in 1960 for Comparison
	Male	Female	
Syphilis	...	1	1
Gonorrhoea	...	3	2
Other conditions	...	25	9
			20

Where possible, and in order to avoid unnecessary travelling, Dr. Sharvill arranged for those patients who needed treatment after their first visit to have it in his Folkestone Skin Clinic or from their own doctor.

FOLKESTONE CREMATORIUM.

During the year 434 cremation certificates were issued ; this figure compares with 367 for 1960.

As in previous years approximately two-thirds (283 of the total of 434 certificates issued) were in respect of Folkestone residents, and the remainder continue to come from Hythe, Capel, Hawkinge, Lyminge and Romney Marsh area.

Of the Folkestone residents who died during 1961 approximately two-fifths were cremated.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.

The following medical examinations were carried out during 1961 :

		Males	Females
For admission to the Corporation :			
(a) Superannuation Scheme	...	41	10
(b) Sick Pay Scheme	...	31	2
Special examinations	...	8	—
		—	—
		80	12
		—	—

Arrangements were made for 57 of the employees to have X-ray examinations of the chest.

Part III—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA. WATER SUPPLY.

The water in this Borough is provided by the Folkestone and District Water Company and supplied as follows:

Total residential supplies at 31st December, 1960				15,485
(Folkestone borough and adjoining parishes of Capel-le-Ferne, Alkham, Lydden, Hawkinge, Newington and Paddlesworth.)				
New supplies to dwellings	...	...	...	225
Metered supplies connected	...	...	...	12
			—	237
				15,722
Disused supplies disconnected	...	...	...	42
Total supplies at 31st December, 1962	...	...	...	15,680

No outdoor standpipes are used for domestic supplies.

To meet the increasing demand for water the Folkestone and District Water Company is enlarging the filtration plant at its Cherry Garden Works which treats a mixture of waters from the chalk and lower Greensand. This plant supplies the older or low level portions of Folkestone on both sides of the Pent Stream and enclosed within the area Christ Church Road, Central Station, Ashley Avenue, Cherry Garden Lane, Dolphins Road, St. Saviour's Church, Skew Arches, East Cliff Pavilion. This area requires up to one million gallons a day in summer. Four filters were installed in 1934 and the Company is now installing two more so as to increase the capacity by 50% ; it is also taking the opportunity to modernise the plant generally. The work should be completed by about the end of 1962.

The water generally has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Samples were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector at regular intervals throughout the year for bacteriological examination, and every possible precaution taken to ensure continued safety of supply.

The following 65 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination :

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
(a) Statutory supply undertaking	58	4*
(b) Other private sources	...	4

* Three samples from draw-off taps over sinks showed slight bacterial contamination ; the taps were thoroughly cleansed and sterilized and check samples proved satisfactory.

The fourth sample was from a tap at business premises ; this being water which was subjected to a softening process. Extensive overhaul and sterilization treatment of the appliances were carried out and check samples proved satisfactory.

† These two samples were of rainwater collected in a storage tank, which the owner-occupier insisted on using for domestic purposes in preference to a mains supply

PUBLIC ANALYST.

Following the tragic death of Mr. C. Harcourt-Wordsworth in a road accident the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food subsequently approved the appointment of Mr. J. H. E. Marshall, M.A., F.R.I.C., as Public Analyst for this Borough.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

No alterations have been carried out during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Any slight pollution of the Pent Stream, the only stream in this area, was remedied immediately.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year the sewerage system has been extended to provide main drainage for 31 properties in Crete Road West and Canterbury Road. There are now only 35 dwellings with cesspool drainage in the Borough.

New powers were introduced by the Public Health Act 1961 under which the Medical Officer of Health or Chief Public Health Inspector was authorised to require the owner or occupier of premises to remedy a stopped up drain, private sewer, water closet or soil pipe within 48 hours from the service of the notice. If the notice were not complied with the Local Authority would carry out the necessary work forthwith and recover the expenses reasonably incurred in so doing from the person upon whom the notice was served.

HOUSING.

The waiting list was reviewed in November 1961, and, according to the Borough Treasurer's records, the revised list comprises 488 applications made up as follows :

		<i>Without Separate Homes</i>	<i>With Separate Homes</i>
Elderly persons or couples	...	16	19
Single persons	...	22	10
Couples	...	52	41
Couples with 1 child	...	62	51
Couples with 2 children	...	63	62
Others	...	26	64
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		241	247
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Forty-seven cases, compared with 50 during 1960 and 48 in 1959 were referred to me in view of overcrowded, congested or unhygienic conditions, chronic illness, etc.

After full investigation and careful consideration of all relevant facts recommendations were made for 22 of the cases to receive priority consideration for rehousing.

These cases were referred by :

		<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Recommended for Priority</i>
Borough Treasurer	...	8	4
Chest Physician	...	4	4
County Health Visitors	...	6	2
County Midwives	...	3	—
Family Doctors	...	4	2
Housing applicants themselves, etc.		22	10

The Borough Engineer has supplied the following summary of the programme which was completed during the year :

(a) Number of flats provided by conversion

of various properties

120 flats from
23 properties

(b) Number of dwellings completed by :			
(i) Private Enterprise	...	...	99
(ii) Local Authority	...	...	24

*123 units of
accommodation*

The Local Authority intends to continue the slum clearance programme and to erect houses on the cleared site ; also to erect six old people's dwellings in Bridge Street, 13 at the rear of Ivy Way, 14 flatlets and maisonettes on the Martello site in Dover Road and 13 dwellings in Cheriton High Street. Private enterprise will probably develop Coolinge Farm-Enbrook site ; Cherry Garden Avenue, East side ; Hill Road West-Sugar Loaf site and south side.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,

I have pleasure in presenting my 13th Annual Report on the work carried out in my department during the year 1961.

The work has one primary objective—to make a positive contribution in the overall effort to protect the health of the public while they are at home, at work or even at leisure, and despite the increasing scope of general health education this often involves protecting people against themselves.

The particular role of this department in such efforts is to ensure that unhealthy environmental conditions or unhygienic practices are relentlessly pursued wherever they may be found and though the approach to different situations may vary, the main purpose is always the same ; this has continued to be the principle on which the routine work of the Inspectorate is patterned.

Every effort was made during the year to allocate a proportionate degree of attention to the various duties for which the department is responsible, in an endeavour to maintain a balanced programme ; some activities, notably food hygiene, must inevitably receive more attention than others in a holiday resort where catering is of prime importance, but no duty has been entirely neglected and I trust the commentary and statistics in the following pages will afford satisfactory confirmation of this.

Statistics alone cannot reflect the progress made in raising standards, nor can they portray the positive effects of informal meetings as a result of which many material improvements have been carried out and unsatisfactory practices eliminated by amicable discussion rather than recourse to formal action with its attendant acrimony.

New legislation which came into operation during the year included the Public Health Act 1961 and the Housing Act 1961.

The former contained a number of useful amendments to existing legislation and also gave new powers designed to expedite the statutory procedure necessary to secure the abatement of nuisances and remedying of defects in premises where urgent action is necessary ; the Act also gives power to make Byelaws relating to hairdressing and barbers premises and it is hoped to carry out a comprehensive survey of such establishments in the near future to determine whether there is a need for such control in the Borough.

The Housing Act 1961 contains extremely important provisions relating to the control and management of houses let in multiple occupation. The serious problems associated with this type of premises are of course very acute in certain of the larger industrial towns but a minor local problem does exist in Folkestone, arising from a number of the large older houses being let off to accommodate several different families, without sufficient regard to the provision of adequate domestic amenities, and the new Act will be most helpful in dealing with such cases.

I would again pay tribute to my deputy Mr. L. F. Pattman and to the technical staff of the department for their sustained efforts throughout the year ; also to the clerical staff for their unstinting services in meeting a very considerable pressure of work.

I am also appreciative of the ready co-operation and assistance afforded by Officers in other departments of the Corporation and to members of the Council, especially the Chairman and members of the Health, Housing and Establishment Committees for continued interest and encouragement.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,

L. H. VALE,

*Chief Public Health and Foods Inspector,
Borough and Port of Folkestone.*

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1. Inspections.

COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints received and dealt with	...	...	624
INSPECTIONS—SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE.			

Public Health Acts, 1936-1961.

Number of premises inspected (primary visits)	...	...	668
Visits to premises (including re-visits)	...	...	2,833

Housing Acts, 1957-1961.

Visits for purposes of securing repairs	...	...	526
Visits re individual unfit dwellings, compliance with demolition orders, checks on compliance with closing orders, etc.	...	...	200
Visits re clearance areas, supervision of demolition, etc.	...	...	163
Visits for general survey and assessment of properties	...	...	347
Visits re houses-let-in-multiple occupation	...	...	88

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

Visits re improvement grants (including preliminary enquiries, formal inspections and re-visits)	763
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Rent Act, 1957.

Visits re certificates of disrepair (including re-visits)	89
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Housing (General).

Visits re housing applications (alleged overcrowding, claims for priority, etc.)	78
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Visits re Tuberculosis patients	21
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Miscellaneous visits	79
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Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Inspections of premises where food is stored and handled	1,429
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Visits to ice-cream premises	370
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Visits to licensed premises	70
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Miscellaneous visits (food sampling, etc.)	589
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Shops Act, 1950.

Visits for purposes of Act	208
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Milk and Dairies.

Number of inspections for purposes of Milk Regulations	133
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Visits to other premises, etc., not recorded above.

Factories (a) Power	107
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(b) Non-power	14
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(c) Outworkers	9
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Agricultural Premises (farms, holdings, etc.)	8
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Bathing Pools	38
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Caravan and Camping Sites	133
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Clean Air Act 1956	35
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Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957	27
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Food Poisoning enquiries	97
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Infectious diseases	138
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Knacker's Yard	17
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Meat Inspection—special visits	96
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Merchandise Marks Act 1926 (Marking Orders)	223
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Noise Abatement Act 1960	44
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Pet Animals Act, 1951	13
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Places of entertainment	22
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Rodent Control (visits by Inspectors only)	121
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Miscellaneous	616
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Total number of visits made	9,744
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Visits to Port	608
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10,352

2. Notices Served.

	Notices Served.		Notices Complied.		Defects or Contraventions	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Found	Complied
Factories Acts 1937-1961 ...	6	—	5	—	15	11
Folkestone Corporation Act 1920 ...	26	1	26	1	33	34
Food and Drugs Act 1955 and Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 ...	92	—	100	—	264	286
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 and House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959	—	54	—	46	620	779
Housing Acts 1957-1961 ...	22	2	33	1	372	746
Rent Act 1957 } Form J ...	—	2	—	—	10*	—
} Form L ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
} Form P ...	—	—	—	2	—	33*
} Cancellations ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 ...	5	—	5	—	7	7
Noise Abatement Act 1960 ...	1	—	1	—	1	1
Public Health Acts 1936-61 ...	340	8	315	5	693	668
Pet Animals Act 1951 ...	1	—	1	—	1	1
Merchandise Marks Act 1926	18	—	19	—	22	23
Shops Act 1950 ...	2	—	2	—	3	3
Clean Air Act 1956 ...	3	—	3	—	3	3
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957 ...	—	—	2	—	—	4
Caravan and Camping Sites	2	4	2	2	27	13
TOTALS ...	518	71	514	57	2,071	2,612

* These figures include a number of defects also included in the Housing Act 1957 totals but for statistical purposes some duplication is unavoidable.

BROAD ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS, ETC., REMEDIED PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS.

	Public Health Acts 1936-61	Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958	Housing Acts 1957-61	Rent Act 1957
Dampness :				
Roofs repaired	83	56	52	1
Eaves guttering and downpipes repaired or renewed	30	40	34	1
External walls repointed, re-rendered or repaired, etc.	24	81	87	3
Internal walls waterproofed ...	60	65	90	2
Window sills repaired or renewed ...	17	32	34	—
General Repairs :				
Chimneys repaired or rebuilt ...	20	35	29	—
Internal wallplaster repaired or renewed	10	27	32	2
Ceiling plaster repaired or renewed ...	18	26	22	2
Floors and skirtings repaired or renewed	4	16	22	4
Sub-floor ventilation provided ...	1	3	—	—
Doors repaired or renewed ...	10	19	16	3
Windows repaired	18	120	89	5

Additional ventilation provided	...	—	2	—	—
Sashcords renewed	...	18	40	41	5
Firegrates repaired or renewed	...	2	9	12	—
Staircases repaired, hand-rails fitted, etc.	...	3	8	13	1
Food stores provided or ventilated, etc.	...	—	4	9	—
Yard paving repaired or renewed	...	2	23	17	—
Sinks renewed	...	5	1	1	—
Wastepipes repaired or renewed, etc.	...	13	1	—	—
Water fittings repaired or provided, supplies re-instated, etc.	...	6	—	—	—
Internal re-decorations	...	27	102	84	—
External re-decorations	...	—	22	5	1

Drainage :

Repaired or cleansed	...	81	—	2	1
Reconstructed or sections re-laid	...	17	1	1	—
New gullies provided	...	6	—	—	—
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	...	17	1	1	—
Soilpipes and vent shafts repaired or renewed	...	13	1	2	—

Sanitary Conveniences :

Additional accommodation provided	...	1	—	—	—
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	1	1	3	—
Walls repaired externally	...	1	3	1	—
Doors, windows repaired or renewed	...	9	4	4	—
Walls and ceilings repaired or renewed internally	...	2	2	10	—
Floors repaired or renewed	...	2	—	2	—
Fittings repaired or renewed	...	12	5	5	—
Apartments cleansed	...	6	—	—	—

Miscellaneous :

Curtilage walls, etc., rebuilt or repaired	...	—	12	8	—
Nuisances from animals, etc., abated	...	9	—	—	—
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	65	—	—	—
Verminous premises cleansed and disinfested	...	38	—	—	—
Overcrowding abated	...	—	—	2	—
Unclassified	...	14	14	16	2
Noises abated	...	3	—	—	—
Fuel Stores provided	...	—	3	—	—

TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS ... 668

TOTAL HOUSING ACTS ... 779 746

TOTAL RENT ACT ... 33

Refuse Bins (Folkestone Corporation Act) :

New bins provided after service of notices ... 34

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE BOROUGH

The total number of premises not connected to the main sewerage system is as follows :

Number of premises served by cesspools	40
Number of premises served by pail closets	9

There are no privies or earth closets in the Borough.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

Both the above services operated satisfactorily throughout the year and both were readily available for all forms of disinfection and disinfestation treatment as the necessity arose.

Disinfection.

This service continued to be available for terminal disinfection of all premises where cases of infectious disease occurred and also at any other premises where for aesthetic or precautionary reasons such treatment was advised or requested.

Spraying with formalin solution or the generation of formaldehyde vapour remained the usual method employed for disinfection of premises, while bedding, clothing and similar articles were subjected to steam treatment at the Corporation disinfector.

As in previous years the service was again used for the treatment of blankets and bedding from the Royal Victoria Hospital, and for disinfection of library and school books ; in addition it continued to be available for disinfection of cabins and bedding on cross channel steamers in cases where passengers suffering from illnesses of an infectious nature had been accommodated.

Disinfection after infectious diseases is carried out free of cost but in accordance with normal policy a suitable charge is made in other cases in order to meet the running expenses incurred by the department in operating the service.

In response to a week-end emergency call for assistance, disinfection of the whole of the Casualty Department at Ashford Hospital together with certain wards at the Ashford Isolation Hospital was undertaken at very short notice following the discovery of a suspected case of smallpox ; disinfection of a large quantity of bedding, etc., was also carried out in connection with this emergency, an appropriate charge being made in accordance with the official standing agreement between the Borough Council and the Ashford Urban District Council.

Disinfestation.

The technique of disinfestation has radically changed in recent years with the development of synthetic insecticidal preparations which can be easily applied with a minimum degree of inconvenience to the occupants of premises under treatment.

Cockroaches are no longer lured to their doom with baits of stale beer or fermenting fruit laced with sodium fluoride or borax, but are disposed of by more subtle stratagems ; similarly treatment for other domestic vermin does not require the upheaval and temporary vacation associated with hydrogen cyanide fumigation, control being effected by the application of less toxic preparations.

While these new formulations are easily applied, they have highlighted the phenomenon of resistance by groups or sub-groups of many species of insects to particular insecticidal compounds and this is having to be taken more and more into account when selecting insecticides to deal with persistent infestations.

The number of premises for which treatment was given was about the same as in the previous years and most of these relate to the presence of cockroaches, other types of infestation being again virtually negligible. I am still not satisfied however that sufficient care is taken in many food establishments to seek advice and treatment for the eradication of insect pests ; the service is immediately available and there is no excuse why any infestation should be tolerated in such establishments, especially cockroaches, who have a revolting propensity for contaminating food to which they can gain access. Control cannot be established by occasionally and optimistically scattering a little powder here and there to reduce the periodic and inevitable increases in numbers ; in such cases the infestation ultimately gets completely out of hand and remedial treatment is difficult and prolonged.

1. Disinfection.

Number of premises treated for disinfection after infectious disease (including ships)	...	20
Number of rooms involved (including cabins)	...	47
Number of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected		1,621
Number of library books disinfected	...	91
Number of articles destroyed	...	36

2. Disinfestation.

Number of houses and other premises given disinfestation treatment	...	...	...	69
Number of rooms involved	216

3. Number of visits by operator for purposes of above treatments	258
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FOOD SUPPLIES.

1. Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

There are no slaughterhouses in the Borough but full slaughtering facilities are available to all local butchers at the Hythe abattoir which is operated by a slaughtering company on lease from the Hythe Corporation. It is a condition of the lease that the company undertakes the slaughter of animals for anyone who wishes to make use of the facilities provided, thus ensuring the unrestricted public nature of such facilities. These arrangements appear to have continued satisfactorily throughout the year under review.

The majority of butchers now seem to buy their meat "off the hook" and such supplies are available locally from several national wholesale companies who have storage depots in the Borough, also from the Fatstock Marketing Corporation who deliver wholesale supplies direct from their abattoir at Canterbury.

I have no adverse comments to make on the general quality of meat distributed in the Borough, this being kept under observation through the medium of routine district inspection of shops and other premises where supplies are stored or sold, but I consider that more care could be taken than is at present customary in many shops to protect meat on display, by hanging carcases and joints in positions where they are less vulnerable to risk of contamination.

Carcases of beef in which evidence of infection by cysticercus bovis had been found on post-mortem inspection continued to be transferred to cold storage depots in the Borough from both Hythe and Canterbury abattoirs for the temperature treatment appropriate in such cases ; the supervision

of these carcases while under detention, and final release at the end of the prescribed period of treatment, is undertaken by the Department by arrangement with the authorities concerned.

The inspection of shops and premises where foods other than meat are prepared, stored or sold was also fully maintained and in this connection increasing attention is being given to the use of deep-freeze and similar refrigerated display cabinets, with particular regard to possible overloading or misuse of such appliances, general standards of cleanliness and also stock rotation.

If all or indeed any one of these factors is neglected spoilage of the food is inevitable sooner or later and instances of complacency in this respect are not difficult to find even in some of the larger establishments.

Deep-freezing is one of several methods of food preservation, other processes being those of drying or dehydration, canning, bottling and, more recently, commercial development of the process known as Accelerated Freeze Drying which consists basically of a rapid freezing process followed by the sublimation of the ice in the food without causing any damage to the tissues. A very wide variety of foods can be successfully treated by this process, including meat, fish, cooked meats, chicken, fruit and vegetables, and it is claimed that little or no change is detectable in appearance, taste or palatability on re-constitution.

All the methods of preservation and storage mentioned require to be thoroughly understood by the Food Inspector so that he may exercise proper judgment on the fitness of any food so treated when this is at issue.

Summary of Food Condemned.

(a) Meat and Meat Products.

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	293	lbs.
Beef (English)	...	...	...	...	...	953	lbs.
Beef (Imported)	...	...	...	...	...	166	lbs.
Beef Suet	...	...	...	...	...	14	lbs.
Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	121	lbs.
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	40	lbs.
Goose	...	...	...	...	...	8	lbs.
Ham and Tongue Roll	...	...	...	...	...	185	lbs.
Hamburger Roll	...	...	...	...	...	9	lbs.
Mutton (Imported)	...	...	...	...	...	59	lbs.
Ox Livers (English)	...	...	...	...	...	157	lbs.
Pigs Liver (English)	...	...	...	...	...	3	lbs.
Pigs Plucks (English)	...	...	...	...	...	105	lbs.
Pork (English)	...	...	...	...	...	189	lbs.
Pork Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	15	lbs.
Pork pies	...	...	...	...	...	210	lbs.
Sausages (various)	...	...	...	...	...	320	lbs.
Savoury Meat and Onion Roll	...	...	...	...	...	37	lbs.
Turkeys	...	...	...	...	...	1,568	lbs.
Veal	...	...	...	...	...	1	lb.
Canned meats (various)	...	...	...	...	...	216	cans

(b) Fish and Fish Products

Fish (wet)	...	...	...	...	...	162	lbs.
Canned fish (various)	...	...	...	...	...	10	cans
Fish (jars)	...	...	...	...	...	2	jars

(c) Other Foods

Beef Seasoning	...	...	...	...	...	112 lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	46 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	83 lbs.
Chocolate	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Egg (liquid)	...	...	...	...	...	12 cans
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	300 lbs.
Frozen Beef in Barbecue Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	6 pkts.
Frozen Braised Steak and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	6 pkts.
Frozen Mousse	...	...	...	...	...	36 pkts.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	365 cans
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	35 cans
Lime Juice	...	...	...	...	...	14 bottles
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	72 cans
Mineral Water	...	...	...	...	...	48 bottles
Peaches	...	...	...	...	...	44 trays
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	4,480 lbs.
Rice Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	2 cans
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	2 cans
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	178 cans

Total weight of foodstuffs condemned
approximately 5 tons 10 cwts.

2. Food Hygiene

As in previous years, and as is to be expected in a holiday resort, the promotion of food hygiene in all types of food establishments was given an appropriate degree of priority in view of the very large number of hotel and catering premises, food shops etc., in the Borough. This effort is continuous and must be constantly pressed if the progress made in previous years is to be maintained, since experience shows that a distinct falling off in standards invariably follows if, because of staff shortage, pressure of other duties or any other reason, routine check inspections are neglected or have to be curtailed for any appreciable period.

Despite all the above endeavours, complacency amongst food handlers in ensuring strict cleanliness of premises, equipment, and personal habits is still encountered from time to time and remains the greatest obstacle to further progress in this field. The individual responsibility of all personnel included in the above observation is the keystone of food hygiene and it is a constant source of disappointment that some food handlers, including supervisory staffs, do not appear to really grasp the essential purpose of facilities and fittings installed for their benefit. Thus to quote one example only, assistants can be found using the sink installed for washing food and equipment to wash their hands "under the tap", sublimely indifferent to the possibility that they may be creating a risk of contamination to any food and equipment washed therein and equally ignoring the fact that a separate wash hand basin is provided a few yards away to obviate such an occurrence. Assistants have indeed blandly admitted that they had not really understood why a wash hand basin was necessary as well as a sink.

There is also positive evidence that a great deal of clandestine smoking goes on amongst assistants in food establishments in direct and flagrant contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations, that nail brushes are not used as they are intended, cuts and sores are covered with non-waterproof dressings, personal clothing is left lying around in food rooms, etc.; these are usually, though not always, the least progressive premises where an almost obstinate complacency is repeatedly noted on inspection, and such establishments seem

to drift along, invariably pleading financial stringency as an excuse for the absolute minimum of expenditure on improvements.

Similarly I have stood outside a grocer's shop and watched the manager repeatedly lick his fingers to pick up pieces of paper for wrapping cooked meat—one of the most vulnerable of all foods. On speaking to him and bringing the conversation round to such mal-practices he vehemently protested that if he ever saw any of the staff doing so they would be most severely reprimanded. He was distinctly affronted when it was suggested that perhaps example would also be effective.

All the above strictures inevitably lead once again to the conclusions of previous years that careful, regular, and thorough routine inspection of premises, with constant exhortation for improvement in personal habits, is still as necessary as it ever has been to achieve the high standards which the department has endeavoured to set throughout the Borough—not I feel entirely without success in a majority of food establishments.

With a view to promoting observance of food hygiene principles among members of the general public as well as among employees in the food trades, use continued to be made of the posters issued by the Minister of Health, supplemented by a selection of similar visual aids obtained through the Central Council for Health Education. During the year nearly eight hundred of these posters were distributed, some of course, being replacements of those damaged by the ever present and irresponsible vandals who cannot resist defacing or destroying anything within reach. Such posters are displayed not only in shops and food establishments but also on a controlled basis on public notice boards where available. Smaller advisory leaflets which callers are invited to take freely are kept on display at the enquiry office in my Department.

An advisory service can only bear fruit where people are prepared to receive advice and guidance and act upon it, and the results of efforts such as those mentioned cannot be measured in statistics. It is hoped however that as a long term policy positive tangible results will ultimately accrue and my impression is that a growing awareness of food hygiene is discernible among many customers, even though it is not as marked as one might hope. There would appear to be some confirmation of this view in the report of a market research company who recently carried out a survey among four thousand housewives and found that a majority of those interviewed put cleanliness first in their choice of grocer, other factors in order of importance being fresh stocks and friendly service.

Food poisoning, from which springs the necessity for cleanliness in handling food at all stages, still takes its annual toll and includes some fatal cases despite all the efforts made and although happily no serious outbreaks were recorded in the Borough, there is still no room for complacency.

All food is liable to contamination but some, because of its nature, method of preparation and handling is manifestly more vulnerable to this risk. Included in the latter are processed and made up meat dishes which continue to be consistently identified as chiefly responsible for outbreaks of poisoning where the causal agents and vehicle of infection have been identified. There is particular hazard associated with the cooking of meat the day before it is required and then reheating it prior to serving, and it cannot be too strongly emphasised that this is most definitely a potentially dangerous practice—in addition to which the meat is usually singularly unattractive on being served.

Details of defects and contraventions of statutory requirements remedied during the year under review are shown in the statistical summary given below.

Action taken to remedy Defects and/or Contraventions found during inspections of Food Premises.

Measures taken to protect food from risk of contamination	19
Equipment repaired and/or reconstructed	15
Equipment cleansed	17
Improved ventilation provided in food rooms	1
Walls/ceilings of food rooms repaired and decorated, and rooms cleansed	59
Windows or doors of food rooms repaired or renewed ...	5
Floors of food rooms repaired or renewed	9
Drainage alterations in connection with food rooms ...	2
Sinks provided for washing food and/or equipment ...	6
Hot water provided for sinks	7
Cold water provided for sinks	4
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	14
Hot water supply provided for wash basins	21
Cold water supply provided for wash basins	10
Soap, nail brushes, etc., provided or renewed	15
Lack of towels for hand washing remedied	7
Additional W.C's provided	3
Overalls provided	1
Disconnection of food rooms from sanitary conveniences effected	8
Disconnection of food rooms from rooms used for sleeping ...	2
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	7
Refuse receptacles provided	5
Accumulations of refuse removed	5
First Aid materials provided (including replacement of non-waterproof dressings etc.)	5
Smoking whilst handling food—warnings	3
Accommodation provided for clothing and footwear not worn during working hours	1
Premises specially treated for eradication of insect pests ...	16
Food required to be kept at suitable temperature	3
Names and addresses inscribed on food stalls	6
Stalls and/or stall fittings cleansed	11
Stalls provided with hot water	5
Miscellaneous contraventions remedied	7

3. Bacteriological Examination of Foods.

I would repeat the observations made in my last annual report that sampling of certain foods for bacteriological examination can be used as a guide to the care taken in preparation, storage and handling of such food-stuffs and the results are very valuable in exposing faulty routine, thus narrowing the field of investigation when tracking down actual sources or points of contamination.

Regular sampling of shell-fish from open stalls which are stationed in the harbour area during the summer season has proved particularly useful in this respect, not only in demonstrating to the personnel concerned the standard of bacterial cleanliness of the products, but also in eliminating procedural weaknesses during the processes of cooking, picking out, rinsing and display of these foods.

Up till and including the year under review particular attention has been given to whelks, this being the main type of shellfish which is caught locally and cooked in the Borough and which can thus be kept under con-

tinuous observation and control throughout preparation and retailing. Such investigations swallow up a considerable amount of time as they involve the taking of a large number of samples at different stages of processing, and the results then have to be studied, interpreted to the food handlers involved, including the stall assistants, and suggestions for possible improvements or adjustments discussed and followed up. Furthermore the effort has to be concentrated into the few short weeks of the holiday season and the overall results of action taken and advice given is therefore of necessity spread over a number of successive seasons.

Looking back over the last ten years, however, a remarkable improvement can be recorded both in the conditions under which the shellfish are prepared and sold and in the bacteriological standard of the finished product.

All the shellfish are prepared and cooked on registered premises which are provided with the facilities required under the Food Hygiene Regulations, and the standard of cleanliness during the season at such premises and on the stalls is considered to be reasonably high for this type of business—certainly the stall-holders seem to think so if the comparisons they draw are to be accepted. A supply of hot water is maintained at each stall by means of Calor gas appliances or insulated fittings and no opportunity is lost of impressing upon the vendors the necessity of cleanly methods.

Efforts to secure the use of hypochlorite sterilants in the process of washing and rinsing the shellfish and also in cleaning stalls and equipment have been very successful ; indeed this is now routine practice at all premises and stalls.

Ninety-four samples were taken during the year under review compared with thirty-eight in 1960 and although there was considerable fluctuation in the results, the average total bacterial counts now being recorded compare very favourably indeed with the counts of several millions of bacteria per gram which were the order of the day a few years ago.

The sale of shellfish for immediate consumption from open stalls as practised by the barrow boy type of trader can never fully commend itself, as the inevitable prolonged exposure obviously gives rise to enhanced risk of contamination, but every effort is made to maintain reasonable standards and sampling is utilized fully in these endeavours.

4. Ice Cream.

The registration of one small ice-cream factory which had not been used for a very considerable period was cancelled during the year.

One registered factory continued to be used on a comparatively small scale by a trader who retails his product almost exclusively by mobile vehicles which operate in and around the Borough. The factory was kept under close observation in an endeavour to ensure that reasonably satisfactory conditions were maintained and the same efforts were made in connection with the several vehicles which this retailer uses.

In addition to the producer/retailer referred to above, several vehicles operated by other small producers from outside areas retail ice-cream in Folkestone and these mobile sales points were also checked from time to time to ensure compliance with relevant statutory requirements.

One new registration for the manufacture of ice-cream—in this case the type of confection known as "soft" ice-cream—was granted but the business had a very brief life of only a few weeks before being permanently closed.

Sixteen new premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream during the year and three premises were removed from the register, the total number of registrations thus increasing by 13 to 241.

The bulk of the ice-cream retailed in the Borough is supplied by the several larger wholesale manufacturers ; this includes ice-cream served in hotels, cafes and restaurants, little if any of the product now being made on such premises. Eighty-nine samples were taken from a variety of premises selected at random at the time of sampling, for chemical and biochemical examination, so as to keep appropriate check on both compositional quality in terms of fat content etc., and on the standard of bacterial cleanliness of the product, the results being shown in the following tables.

It will be seen that 90% of the samples taken for biochemical examination were classified in Grades 1 or 2, the remainder falling into the lower Grades 3 and 4. Careful investigations were made in all cases where unsatisfactory results were obtained and in no instance was the matter closed until follow up samples were showing consistent Grade 1 results.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN

(i) Compositional Quality (Chemical Analysis)

Description	Fat Content				Milk Solids other than Fat		Artificial Sweetener	
	Less than 5.0%	5.0% to 7.5%	7.5% to 10.0%	Over 10%	Less than 7.5%	Over 7.5%	Present	Absent
Ice-cream ...	NIL	2	5	1	NIL	8	—	8
“Dairy” Ice-cream ...	NIL	NIL	1	3	NIL	4	—	4
TOTAL ...	NIL	2	6	4	NIL	12	—	12

- (1) Minimum Basic Standard for “Ice-Cream” is 5% fat and $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ milk solids other than fat. Alternative but comparable standards are prescribed for mixtures containing fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree.
- (2) Minimum Basic Standard for “Dairy Ice-Cream” } is 5% milk fat and “Dairy Cream-Ice” } $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ milk solids “Cream Ice” other than fat.
- (3) Minimum Basic Standard for “Milk Ice” is $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ milk fat and 7% milk solids other than fat.
- (4) Minimum Basic Standard for “Parev” (Kosher) is 10% fat and no milk fat or other derivative of milk.
- (5) No artificial sweetener is permitted in ice-cream of any description.

(ii) Bacteriological Standard (Methylene Blue test)

	Assessment			
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Samples from factories ...	9	—	—	—
Samples from sales points ...	52	8	6	2
TOTAL samples ...	61	8	6	2
Percentage summary ...	79.22	10.39	7.79	2.60

5. Statistical details relating to Food Premises (including ice-cream premises).

(i) New premises registered during 1961 for the manufacture of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) Deletions from the register of ice-cream factories during 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(iii) Total number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream at December, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(iv) New premises registered during 1961 for the sale and storage of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
(v) Deletions from the register of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(vi) Total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	241
(vii) New premises registered during 1961 for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(viii) Deletions from the register of premises used for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc., during 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ix) Total number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc., at December, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
(x) Total number of premises (including those not subject to statutory registration) officially recorded as being used for the preparation, storage and/or sale of food	...	...	...	...	...	...	675

6. Licensed Premises.

Number of premises recorded	...	...	119
Number of visits of inspection during year	...	70	

As the commodities sold in licensed premises are legally food as defined under the Food and Drugs Act and relevant Regulations, such premises are subject to routine visits as occasion demands both under the said Act and also under the Public Health Acts, for the purpose of general check inspections and for sampling of spirits etc., and these duties were given appropriate attention during the year.

No untoward incidents occurred between individual landlords and the inspectorate, indeed the relationships in this connection have generally speaking always been quite amicable, but early in the year the local Victuallers' Protection Association complained to the Council of "inconsideration" when evening sampling was being carried out, special reference being made to Christmas week. The Association enquired whether sampling could not be done in the morning or earlier in the evening than 9 p.m., when trade was less brisk.

Whilst appreciating that sampling, whenever undertaken, is likely to be unwelcome, the implication that it should not be done at certain times because of possible personal inconvenience is of course entirely contrary to the basic principles involved and this must apply to licensed premises equally with any other food shop. Employment of an element of surprise, exercised in a proper and reasonable manner, is a generally accepted principle of unbiased random sampling and to accede to the suggestion made would have created an impossible situation in which other food traders could conceivably have requested similar consideration during for example Friday and Saturday or at any other busy period.

It should be emphasised that all food sampling is carried out in the interests of and for the protection of the customer and this protective service must be free to operate whenever food is on sale, irrespective of time; it should be equally emphasised that every effort is made to do the sampling as unobtrusively as is possible in any given circumstances and with due regard to the curiosity which it invariably arouses among onlookers.

The complaint made was of course firmly rejected by the Council.

7. Purity of Food and Drugs.

The examination of food and drugs for purity and nutritional value is an important consumer protective service for which the department is responsible.

It is a statutory obligation of food and drugs authorities to maintain a watching brief on the nature, substance and quality of foods distributed in the areas under their control and this duty can only be satisfied by constant and meticulous observation which includes visual inspections, scrutiny of labels attached to foods, sampling for purposes of analysis or other appropriate examination, and where necessary enforcement action in the case of contraventions.

The purpose of this supervision is not merely to detect crude forms of adulteration—such as water in milk—but embraces the more subtle possibilities of improper use of preservatives, colouring matters, and other chemical additives which might debase standards below acceptable limits, not to mention the possible effects of antibiotics used in food animals and the potential dangers inherent in the use of pesticides and herbicides on food crops—any of which might conceivably give rise to the presence of undesirable contaminants.

There is no doubt that chemical processing of food continues to advance at an astounding rate and this is reflected in the fact that more and more exotic food products appear each year. Vigilance in this very complex field is more necessary than ever to ensure that over-sophistication does not result in serious loss of nutrients in treated foods ; fortunately there is no evidence at present of any significant effect in this connection.

There is undoubtedly room for improvement in the control of the labelling of food to keep within reasonable bounds the enthusiastic imagination of those responsible for designing labels and for restricting some of the superlatives used in “puffing” the claims made.

Labels can be misleading to an ordinary purchaser by the omission or relegation of material facts or even by the inclusion of strictly factual information regarding the nature of the food and this is particularly pertinent in the case of some canned products for which standards are not prescribed and where variations can be glossed over without actually infringing the statutory provisions of the Food and Drugs Act or the Labelling of Food Orders.

This was clearly illustrated during the early part of the year when, as a result of sampling a random selection of eight different brands of canned meat of the steak or casserole type, the attention of the Health Committee was directed to the marked fluctuation in the compositional standards of this type of product ; the meat content was shown to vary between 43% and 86%, with little apparent relationship to price, origin, or the quality of the ingredients. The Council referred the matter to the Association of Municipal Corporations with a view to possible recommendation by that body to the Local Authorities Joint Advisory Committee on Food Standards and to the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry, for the introduction of statutory standards for canned meat products as soon as possible.

The labelling of some of these products also further illustrated the observations made above regarding satisfactory labelling by equal emphasis on each constituent, so as to obviate for example printed reference to the meat content being prominently displayed in large bold capitals, the very important practical qualification “in gravy” being shown in extremely small type—in one case this was noted to be only one sixteenth of an inch in size. Claims have also been observed that products contain “more meat” without any reference to the criterion used. In my opinion it is a matter of continuing regret that the Labelling Advisory Division of the former Ministry of Food was axed several years ago ; this comparatively small but active division

performed an invaluable service in approving all labels attached to pre-packed food-stuffs before they could be used and I would strongly advocate a return to this particular system of modified central control. It is often a long and wearisome business for individual inspectors to take up queries with manufacturers on specific points relating to labelling of particular products ; correspondence can and does go on for months on these points with increasing irritation and/or frustration on both sides, and the outcome is seldom satisfactory.

The value of such an advisory service in ensuring a co-ordinated policy applicable in all districts can be illustrated by practical examples which arise every year and to which references have been made in this and previous annual reports in the tabulated summary of samples on which adverse comments have been made.

The foods sampled for analysis during the year were selected to cover as wide a variety as possible and also having regard to the changing pattern of food production and marketing ; the number and type of samples examined, and the action taken in respect of 23 samples where adverse reports were received, is shown in the tables which follow.

Several complaints were received from aggrieved members of the public concerning the presence in various articles of food of foreign materials, these including two instances of nails in cakes, glass in a piece of rock, maggots in sausage, foreign material in bread, mould in Devon cream puffs, an earwig in a cake, and mould in steak and kidney pies.

In three instances legal proceedings were taken after careful consideration of all the circumstances, convictions being obtained in each case.

All the other complaints were very fully investigated and where necessary appropriate warnings were issued to the persons statutorily responsible for the sale of the offending articles.

In June the tragic death of the Borough Analyst, Mr. Harcourt Wordsworth was reported ; Mr. Wordsworth had always been most helpful to the department in general throughout the period of his appointment with this authority and the Council learnt of his death with deep regret. Mr. J. H. E. Marshall, M.A.(CANTAB.), F.R.I.C., who acquired Mr. Wordsworth's practice in Canterbury and London was appointed Borough Analyst in January, 1962, and I feel sure that an equal measure of co-operation will continue in future ; I would indeed, take this early opportunity of expressing my appreciation to Mr. Marshall and his staff for their assistance and readiness to discuss any matters relating to food and drugs control in which we have a mutual interest.

Summary of Samples Submitted for Analysis.

					<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Almonds, ground	...	...	...	...	2	—
Aspic, jelly powder	...	...	...	...	—	1
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	—	2
Black pudding	...	...	...	...	1	—
Bread	...	...	...	...	—	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	3	—
Cakes—dairy cream doughnuts			...	...	—	1
—date slice	...	...	...	...	—	1
—real cream	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cake covering	...	...	...	...	—	1
Castor oil	...	...	...	...	—	1
Cheese spread	...	...	...	...	—	1
Coconut spread	...	...	...	...	—	1
Coffee, instant	...	...	...	...	—	1

Cough mixture	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Cream, canned	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Curried chicken and mushrooms						—	1
Custard powder	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Dates	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Drinks—soft fruit drinks and squashes (various)						—	5
—foam crystals	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Figs	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Flour—Plain	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Self-raising	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Food colouring matter	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Frizets	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Grape juice	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Hazelnut spread	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Horseradish (creamed)	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Ice-Cream—ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	8	—
—dairy	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Marzipan	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Meats (canned—various)	...	...	...	...	...	—	13
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Meat Products—Pies	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
—Beef Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
—Beef Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
—Ham and Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Pork Brawn	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Pork Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
—Pork Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Milk—Channel Island	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
—other than Channel Island	...	...	...	...	...	41	—
—Evaporated (canned)	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
—examined in Department Laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	—	69
Nerve Tonic Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Peas (canned, garden)	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Pearl Barley	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Pickle	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Pickled onions	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Prunes in Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Preserves—Apple and Blackcurrant Jam						—	1
—Apricot Jam	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Plum Jam	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Quince Jelly	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Strawberry Jam	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Crystallised Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Rice Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sago	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sage and Onion Stuffing	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	—	1

Sugar Confectionery—Orange and Lemon Slices						—	1
—Rum and Butter Sweets						—	1
Sunny spread	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Tapioca Flakes	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Tomato Ketchup	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Tomato Puree (condensed)	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Vinegar (malt)	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Spirits—Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
—Gin	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
—Rum	...	...	...	...	...	.3	—
—Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
						93	154
						—	—

Table Showing Summary of Samples on which Adverse Reports were Made.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Examination</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
44	Plum Jam.	Soluble solids 67.6 per cent.	Home made preserves sold from a local shop. The soluble solids content did not conform to the Food Standards (Preserves) Order 1953 in either sample.	Matter taken up with the manufacturer. Remaining stocks withdrawn from sale and production ceased.
45	Quince Jelly.	Soluble solids 65.6 per cent.		
55	Minced Beef with Onion and Gravy (canned).	Meat content 43 per cent.	Meat content considered to be low and reservations re labelling of products.	
66	Minced Beef with Gravy and Onions (canned).	Meat content 51 per cent.	These samples comprised a random selection of different brands taken at the same time and submitted for analysis and comparison following the result of sample No. 55 referred to above. The marked variations in meat content provide a very unsatisfactory pattern and was the subject of adverse comment accordingly.	
74	Casserole Steak (canned).	Meat content 86 per cent.		
75	Beef Steak with Gravy (canned).	Meat content 60 per cent.		
80	Stewed Steak in Rich Gravy (canned).	Meat content 74 per cent.		
81	Minced Beef with Onion and Gravy (canned).	Meat content 45 per cent.		
82	Stewed Steak with Gravy (canned).	Meat content 72 per cent.		
83	Casserole Meat with Gravy (canned).	Meat content 54 per cent.		
84	Casserole Meat (canned).	Meat content 83 per cent.		

Food Samples (Adverse reports)—Continued.

Sample	Nature of Sample	Result of Examination	Remarks	Action Taken
69	Rum and Butter Sweets	Presence of alcohol was not confirmed.	It was considered that the word "flavour" should be used in the description to qualify the word "rum", as no alcohol was present.	Matter taken up with local manufacturer. As a result an undertaking was given that description would be satisfactorily amended; appropriate warning issued.
86	Tuberculin Tested Milk.	Fat 2.55%. Non-fatty solids 8.39%.	Seriously deficient in fat and non-fatty solids;	It was established that the deficiency in each case was due to the abnormally poor quality of the milk and not to deliberate adulteration.
87	Tuberculin Tested Milk.	Fat 2.85%. Non-fatty solids 8.39%.	Seriously deficient in fat and non-fatty solids;	
88	Tuberculin Tested Milk.	Non-fatty solids 8.24%.	Seriously deficient in non-fatty solids.	
92	Pure Grape Juice.		Claims made considered to be grossly misleading as to the nutritional and dietary value of the product. This product is only permitted to contain benzoic acid as a preservative.	Matter taken up strongly with distributor, resulting in the immediate removal of the claim on existing labels and an assurance that all future labels would be suitably amended and relevant statutory requirements complied with.
110	Canned Beef (canned).	Sulphite preservative (25 parts per million) present.	Inside of can heavily stained and contents discoloured. Toxic metals present in insignificant traces.	Sample submitted for examination in connection with investigation of complaint from purchaser of the corned beef in question.
				Matter taken up with vendor and wholesaler and remainder of consignment withdrawn from sale.

Food Samples (Adverse reports)—Continued.

Sample	Nature of Sample	Result of Examination	Remarks	Action Taken
140	Stewed Steak (canned).	Contained a satisfactory proportion of meat. Labels attached to the products stated "processed and packed under official supervision".	The inference in the wording of the labels raised distinct reservations.	Matter taken up with manufacturers, but results were not entirely satisfactory and the reservations expressed still persist.
141	Steak and Kidney Pie (canned).			
142	Lancashire Hot Pot (canned).	Label stated "with added glucose to rebuild your energy".	Only 13% of liquid glucose was present and daily dosage of the mixture for an adult was 1 teaspoonful to be taken three times a day. Thus the maximum daily intake of liquid glucose for an adult was approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of one teaspoonful and the intake for a child much less. In these circumstances it was considered that special reference to the glucose content in the terms used was extravagant and that in this respect the label was unsatisfactory.	Matter taken up with manufacturers who undertook to amend labelling so as to eliminate all the wording to which objection was raised.
166	Cough Mixture.			
180	Soft drink.	Contained one part per million of phenol.	Sample analysed following complaint of purchaser that drink was contaminated with disinfectant. It is relevant to note that very minute traces of phenol—even less than one part per million—will impart a markedly unpleasant taste to mineral waters.	Matter taken up with manufacturers and a strong warning given.

Food Samples (Adverse report)—Continued.

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Examination</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
190	Cream (canned).	Unpleasant and bitter taste.	Exact cause of objectionable taste could not be determined, though it appeared to be present in other cans of the same code number. Such taints can be chemical, vegetable, or bacterial in origin.	Matter taken up with retailers who referred complaint to Danish producers of cream for investigation. Stocks of suspect consignment withdrawn from sale.

KNACKER'S YARD.

One knacker's yard is in use in the Borough and this was again kept under regular supervision during the year in order to ensure that the premises were maintained in a clean and hygienic condition and that all relevant statutory requirements were properly complied with, special regard being paid to the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

The premises continued to be operated by the proprietors in a satisfactory manner and the fullest possible co-operation exists in this respect so that no cause for concern has arisen.

All animals received are slaughtered immediately on arrival and lairage problems do not therefore arise ; the total number of animals dealt with during the year was as follows :

Description	Horses	Cattle	Calves	Donkeys	Total
Live animals	4	229	2	—	235
Animals slaughtered at owners premises and brought to knacker's yard for disposal	85	31	2	3	121
Other dead animals brought to the knacker's yard for disposal ...	5	89	—	—	94

Although the requirements of the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations 1960 appear to be quite properly and conscientiously observed at the above premises I would once again observe that in my opinion the discretion allowed for staining the meat as an alternative to effective sterilization is not satisfactory. It must be borne in mind that much of the meat from knackers' yards is obtained from animals which if not actually diseased are in a very poor state of health and might well be in a febrile condition. This meat is widely purchased for domestic pets and is very often handled or even kept in close proximity to foods in household kitchens where contamination could easily be inadvertently transferred ; staining is a poor substitute for sterilization which would positively destroy any pathogenic organisms such as salmonella which might conceivably be present in meat from a fevered carcase of knacker meat.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

(i) General.

The responsibilities of the Local Authority in connection with the purity and cleanliness of milk supplies are confined largely to the field of distribution, control on the production side being a function of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, though even at this point there is a division of responsibility in some cases, as for example when infection of milk supplies is involved.

There must, however, obviously be a very wide measure of common interest, as the efforts of all the authorities involved are directed to the primary objective of ensuring a pure, clean and safe milk supply to the individual consumer. It is therefore not irrelevant to comment on the national investigation being undertaken under the auspices of a Technical Advisory Committee to ascertain the residual amounts of penicillin in milk arising from the use of antibiotics in treatment of cattle illnesses, such as udder injections for mastitis.

The investigation is very timely, having regard to the concern which has been voiced regarding this matter, and research has been directed to possible control by means of a dye-marker which could be incorporated into antibiotic preparations and which would denote the presence of any residual penicillin by colorization of the milk. The difficulty seems to be to find a marker which will satisfy all the requirements demanded.

As far as compositional standards are concerned the views of the Cook Committee (to which reference was made in my last Annual Report) that the national decline in the solids-not-fat content of milk which has been observed over the past 30 years can best be arrested and compositional quality improved by introducing a scheme for differential payment of milk according to the S.N.F. levels, appear to have been accepted at Ministry level; consideration of introducing absolute statutory standards of composition has apparently been deferred pending the anticipated improvement in the compositional quality resulting from the operation of the above scheme.

(ii) Local.

Two dairies operate in the Borough and all milk passing through these premises is heat treated by normal High Temperature Short Time Pasteurization apparatus. The combined throughput at the two dairies again increased during the year to around nine thousand gallons per day under ordinary conditions, rising to more than eleven thousand gallons per day during the peak holiday season.

Control of milk distributed locally continued to be exercised by regular visual inspection of dairies, and as necessary retail shops where bottled milk is sold, by check inspections of delivery vehicles, and by random sampling at any points between arrival of the milk at the dairy from the farm and retail delivery to the consumer.

Visual inspection of plant and equipment at the dairies was further supplemented by testing bottles for bacteriological cleanliness after they had passed through the bottle washing apparatus and a total of 152 bottles were taken for this purpose in batches of between six and twelve.

Sampling of milk is pursued not only to check the fat content and the proportion of solids not fat, but also to test keeping quality and the efficiency of heat treatment; samples are also taken of raw milk on arrival at the dairies from farms for purposes of both compositional and biological examination and the programme of sampling carried out during the year thus had a four-fold purpose.

Three samples of milk, all taken as part of an investigation prompted by the poor results of informal samples obtained from a particular farm supply and tested in the office laboratory, were found to be low in fat and non-fatty solids but further samples at the farm, known as "Appeal to Cow" samples, showed the milk to be of naturally poor quality and not adulterated. It is pleasing to report that in fact no deliberate adulteration of milk was discovered during the year; it is also pleasing to be able to again report that none of the samples of milk subjected to the prescribed statutory tests for keeping quality and efficient pasteurization or sterilization, failed those tests.

Statistical details relating to Milk and Dairies Regulations, etc., are summarised in the several tables which follow.

(a) **Registrations under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.**

(i) Distributors having dairy premises in the Borough ...	8
(ii) Distributors having shop premises where only bottled milk or cream is sold	62
New distributors registered during the year	9
Removals from register	1

(b) **Licences issued during 1961 under Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, for period ending 31st December, 1965.**

(i) Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licences ...	2
(ii) Dealers (Pasteurisers) Licences	2
(iii) Dealers (Pre-packed Milk) Licences :	
(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	28
(b) Pasteurised Milk	74
(c) Sterilised Milk	16

With the coming into operation of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, licences issued on 1st January, 1961 for designated milks continue in force (unless suspended or revoked) for the five year period ending in 1965, and any licence issued in the interim is similarly valid until the end of this quinquennial period. Furthermore the principal licence issued to a distributor is now valid in districts other than that of the issuing authority and supplementary licences for each district are thus no longer necessary. These are useful innovations and will obviate the practice of having to issue well over a hundred separate renewal certificates every year; in larger authorities of course it must be even more welcome.

It is a little surprising that up to now no automatic milk vending machines have been installed in Folkestone as these are becoming more and more widely dispersed throughout the country. It is understood, however, that pressures are being exerted with a view to the introduction of such machines into the Borough and the position will be kept under appropriate observation with a special reference to siting of the sales points.

(c) **Samples taken for Chemical Analysis (Compositional Quality).**

Type of Milk	No. of Samples	AVERAGE		Total Solids
		Fat Content	Solids-not-Fat	
Channel Island	7	4.38%	8.84%	13.22%
Other than Ch. Is.	41	3.80%	8.66%	12.46%

NOTE.—Channel Island Milk must contain at least 4.0% fat. Other milk, irrespective of designation, should contain at least 3.0% fat, and all milk 8.5% solids-not-fat.

(d) Samples taken for Biochemical Examination.

(i) Milk

Designation	Total No. of samples taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	116	55	—	61	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	52	29	—	23	—	—	—
T.T. Raw	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	14	—	—	—	—	14	—
TOTALS	192	94	—	84	—	14	—

The purpose of heat treatment of milk is to ensure safety by the destruction of pathogenic organisms which cannot survive pasteurization or sterilization ; also by reducing the overall bacterial load to improve keeping quality.

That raw milk can be the medium by which spread of certain infections can arise has been demonstrated locally in the past in relation to brucellosis and this potentiality continues to be illustrated from time to time in various parts of the country in respect of food poisoning and other organisms. It is stated that less than six per cent of untreated raw milk is now consumed in this country and although the number of such incidents is comparatively small they serve to underline the fact that proper heat treatment of all milk, without exception, is the most prudent and practical safeguard to ensure maximum safety for milk consumers.

The Methylene Blue Test is used to check the keeping quality of a sample and is applied to both raw and pasteurized milks.

The Phosphatase Test is applied to pasteurized milk to check whether it has been properly treated by being held at the prescribed temperature for the minimum period laid down in the relevant regulations.

The Turbidity Test is applied to sterilized milk only and is again used to check the efficiency of treatment.

(ii) Cream

Seventeen samples of cream were taken for biochemical examination, fifteen of these being in the early months of the year, and the results, based on the standard recommended by an official working party in 1958 were again disquieting inasmuch as only 46%, or less than half the samples, could be classified as fully satisfactory, while 27% were definitely unsatisfactory.

It was clear from the results of the fifteen samples taken between January and May that the same general pattern of previous years was emerging, as shown in the following summary.

Year	No. of samples	Satisfactory	Fairly Satisfactory only	Unsatisfactory
1959	33	21 (64%)	4 (12%)	8 (24%)
1960	35	17 (49%)	5 (14%)	13 (37%)
*1961	15	7 (46.67%)	4 (26.67%)	4 (26.67%)
	83	45 (54%)	13 (16%)	25 (30%)

* January—May only.

NOTE.—All samples were of cream pasteurised in bulk which is ultimately filled into cartons by hand for retail distribution either at the point of production or from one gallon cans by the various retailers.

The matter was referred by the Council to the Health Committee of the A.M.C. for consideration to see whether the present Methylene Blue Test required re-examination in the light of experience since the present standard was suggested, and also to examine the possibility of restricting retail sales to cream which has been pasteurised in bottle, with appropriate provision for bulk supplies to be available for use in confectionery and catering establishments.

It was pointed out that the need for some definite standard of bacteriological quality to be adopted would seem to be further emphasised by the fact that the use of fresh cream for cake and sandwich fillings is increasing and unlike fresh cream in cartons, which is almost invariably consumed on the day of purchase, cakes are often kept for longer periods after purchase and a high standard of keeping quality of the cream used was thus very desirable.

The A.M.C. agreed that pasteurization in bottles was the ideal method of treatment but referred to the fact that this was an expensive and difficult process, while the present practical alternative of sterilization is unpopular with customers because it affects the taste of the cream ; they also referred in particular to the problem of finding a really suitable laboratory test for cream and this appears to be the main stumbling block to the introduction of statutory bacteriological or biochemical standards for the product.

(e) **Samples for Biological Tests (T.B. Inoculation Test and Brucella Abortus Test).**

MILK	No. of Samples sent for examination	RESULTS	
		Positive	Negative
T.T. Raw ...	56	—	56
Undesignated ...	4	—	4

The total number of farms supplying milk to the dairies in the Borough during 1961 was 146 and in order to ensure controlled coverage of all these supplies without duplication of sampling, close liaison has been maintained with the County Health Department ; by this means farms from which samples are taken direct by the County Health Inspectors are not sampled on arrival of the milk at Folkestone and vice versa, results of the samples taken being exchanged for purposes of information.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The provisions of the Shops Act relating to heating, lighting, ventilation, washing and sanitary accommodation, and proper facilities for meals where these are taken on the premises, are administered by the department and routine visits to check compliance with all the above requirements were continued during the year as time permitted.

One additional Exemption Certificate in respect of sanitary accommodation was issued and statistical details relating to shop premises are given below.

Number of shops officially recorded ...	...	896
Number of inspections made during year ...	...	208
Exemption Certificates in operation :		
(a) re sanitary accommodation ...	...	23
(b) re washing facilities ...	...	11

Exemption Certificates in operation :				
(a) re sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	nil
(b) re washing facilities	...	...	...	nil
Exemption Certificates issued :				
(a) re sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	1
(b) re washing facilities	...	...	...	nil

HOUSING.

(a) Slum Clearance.

The five years' programme commenced in 1956 had been virtually completed on schedule by the end of 1960 and the last small area included in that programme—the Sandgate High Street Clearance Order (Number 2)—was finally confirmed in August, 1961.

Due to the limitations imposed on the number of new houses which the Council are allocated for erection each year, many of the families living in houses which have been condemned under the above programme are faced with quite long periods of waiting before being rehoused, and at the end of 1961 houses in the confirmed Peter Street, Darlington Street, and Sandgate High Street areas were still occupied, as were several dwellings which are subject to individual Demolition Orders. In actual fact during the year 34 families, comprising 77 persons were re-housed from unfit dwellings.

Following a comprehensive and careful review, a further list of houses was prepared for inclusion in a proposed second five years Slum Clearance Programme and this list was approved by the Council towards the end of the year.

The list comprises approximately one hundred and twenty houses which it is proposed to deal with by way of small clearance areas ; in addition a limited number of individual unfit houses remain to be dealt with and these will be the subject of formal reports to the Housing Committee at the appropriate time.

No basement dwellings are specifically included in the approved list but a very large number of "suspect" basements have been noted as probably sub-standard and it is inevitable that reports on some of these dwellings will be brought forward from time to time with a view to Closing Order action.

The elimination of sub-standard dwellings is a continuous process and it will be appreciated that even the current programme will not necessarily mark the final clearance of all unfit houses in the Borough.

As it was quite clear that the total number of new houses being completed in 1961 for slum clearance would be insufficient to accommodate the occupants of houses already officially condemned, and in order to obviate adding still further to this backlog, action to implement the new programme was deliberately held over and no positive progress was therefore made during the year under review by way of official reports on additional clearance areas.

Action was taken however in the case of six individual dwellings comprising four separate houses and two basements ; as a result Demolition or Closing Orders were made in respect of three dwellings, an undertaking not to relet the premises for human habitation was accepted in one case, and administrative action for similar purposes was well advanced in the remaining two cases ; in addition eleven dwellings where action had been carried over from the previous year were made the subject of either Demolition Orders (9) or Closing Orders (2), making a total of 17 unfit dwellings dealt with during 1961.

The following is a tabulated summary showing the action taken in the post-war period in respect of unfit dwellings in the Borough up to and including 1961.

Post War Slum Clearance Progress.

Period 1946 - 1955	Period 1956 - 1960 (5 years programme)	Period 1961	TOTALS	
			Demolished	Unoccupied
Dwelling houses in Con-				
firmed Clearance or				
Compulsory Purchase				
Orders ...	...	...
Individual unfit houses				
subject to Demolition				
Orders ...	...	...
Basements and Parts of				
Buildings subject to				
Closing Orders ...	...	...
Undertakings not to relet				
dwellings ...	...	...
Premises owned by Local				
Authority ...	...	...
6	12	2	113	64
			17	8
			1	5
			4	8
			1	1
				1
				242

† Subsequently demolished under Slum Clearance Scheme.

* Awaiting demolition.

(b) Repair of Dwellings.

The eroding effect of bad housing conditions on the physical and social well-being of the occupants is unquestionable and is indeed probably one of the biggest factors of all ; such an environment is acknowledged to play an important part in the development of circumstances leading to mental strain as well as ill health, anti-social behaviour and even crime.

Dark, gloomy and depressing basements, sub-standard accommodation in shared dwellings let in multiple occupation with lack of modern amenities, and last but by no means least deterioration through disrepair, are all pertinent factors.

The approach to these problems varies according to the stage of unfitness of the premises or accommodation under particular review and a primary consideration is whether a dwelling is capable of being made fit at reasonable expense. Where the basic requirements of space, light, air and reasonable structure are satisfied, but progressive dilapidation is apparent, comprehensive reconditioning to extend the useful life of such property for a further period of occupation must be insisted upon ; it follows that the ultimate aim of the Public Health Inspector in trying to secure this is the preservation of basically sound houses so that satisfactory standards are maintained in relation to those conditions which directly influence the health and well being of the occupants as mentioned above and which, with other related factors, fulfil the modern conception of a healthy environment.

It might be thought that higher overall living standards are automatically reflected in the improved condition of dwelling houses and therefore the reconditioning of houses is no longer a serious problem. Unfortunately this is not universally true and many houses continue to deteriorate, despite the Rent Act and the permitted increase in rents which results from decontrol and which it was thought might assist in securing more repairs. Comprehensive reconditioning is expensive and costs more than some owners of tenanted property are willing to face without protest, and pressure being brought to bear by the Local Authority.

It is in this atmosphere of opposition and even resentment that the effort to maintain such houses in good habitable repair has to be pursued.

Positive attention continued to be given to the work, though not perhaps on the scale that one might hope for ; nevertheless twenty-two schedules were issued under the provisions of the Housing Act during the year and in the same period schedules in respect of thirty-four dwellings were completed, some of these being related to notices which were still outstanding at the end of the previous year. It is repeated that many of the schedules were very extensive, as instanced by the fact that in one case, where the work was carried out in default of compliance by the owner with a statutory notice, the cost amounted to £244, this sum plus the administrative charges involved being, of course, recoverable by the Council.

In addition to the 22 schedules issued as notices under the Housing Act, 54 similar schedules were issued in connection with applications for improvement and standard grants and the work of repair carried out as a result of these schedules must be included when assessing the total amount of reconditioning achieved as a direct and positive sequel to action by the department.

Only three applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, were received and unless it is concluded that requests from tenants to landlords for repairs to be effected are carried out promptly and without demur, it seems obvious that the effect of the Act in this respect is now quite negligible.

(c) **Improvement Grants** (including both Discretionary and Standard Grants).

Enquiries concerning the possibility of grants for the improvement of houses by the installation of modern amenities where these do not exist showed no material increase and in fact the number of formal applications for such grants received during the year under review decreased to a total of 50.

Since the first scheme of improvement grants was introduced in 1949 less than 300 applications have been approved, despite constant encouragement by the Council for owners to avail themselves of these facilities ; the introduction of the Standard Grant scheme in June 1959 and the action of the Council in 1960 when leaflets explaining both types of grant were distributed throughout the Borough with rate demand notes seems to have had no appreciable effect on the rate at which applications are being received annually. This must be considered very disappointing indeed when one reflects on the number of dwellings in the Borough which still lack bathrooms, domestic hot water systems, wash hand basins, internal sanitation and satisfactory food stores.

As indicated in my remarks relating to the repair of houses, enforcement legislation for maintaining premises in reasonable condition is available but that only enables existing standards to be maintained, and the further improvement of dwellings to bring them up to a satisfactory level of modern comfort and amenity is at present entirely dependent on the possibility of owners being sufficiently attracted by the incentive of a grant.

This most commendable and progressive scheme has not given the results which were hoped for and it is by now clear, from the small number of enquiries received, compared with the flood which might well have been expected, that unless more positive pressure can be brought to bear the rate of progress is not likely to be expedited.

Enquiries and formal applications for both types of grants are dealt with in close liaison with the Borough Engineer who undertakes the checking of plans and estimates and supervises new works of construction approved for grant ; assessment of the fitness of dwellings and their potential life under the Housing Acts, which are decisive factors when applications are under consideration, are dealt with by this department, and the preparation and supervision of maintenance repair schedules as already indicated is also under the control of the Public Health Inspectorate.

Every assistance by way of advice, suggestion and encouragement is given to enquirers as this is regarded as extremely important work in the raising of housing standards in older premises which are too good to be pulled down for many years and which therefore lend themselves to improvement and preservation.

(d) **Applications for Re-Housing.**

Enquiries relating to applications for priority in re-housing continued to be received directly from applicants in person and also from other departments to which cases had been referred.

The adverse effect of unsatisfactory housing conditions on family life and health has already been mentioned in this report and such conditions can arise not only in unfit dwellings scheduled for slum clearance but also in circumstances where the accommodation consists of lodgings comprising one or perhaps two rooms with shared use of water supply and kitchen facilities, etc. Viewed strictly from the health aspect it is very disquieting to see families struggling in such circumstances and it is little wonder that domestic unhappiness and distress arises.

Every case referred to me is carefully investigated, 78 visits being made during the year for these purposes, and where conditions merited favourable consideration for priority appropriate recommendation was made.

STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO HOUSING.

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :

Number of houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts	290
Number of houses included under above heading where defects were found	142

HOUSING ACTS, 1957-1961.

(1) Number of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair	17
(2) Number of houses declared unfit and included in—	
(a) Clearance Orders	nil
(b) Compulsory Purchase Orders	nil
(c) Clearance Areas	nil
(3) Number of houses where :	
(a) Demolition Orders made—Section 17(1)	9
(b) Undertakings not to use premises for human habitation accepted—Section 16 (4)	1
(c) Closing Orders made—Section 18(1)	5
(d) Consideration still pending at end of year ...	2
(4) Number of houses demolished	24
* (5) Number of houses where defects were remedied after informal action	33
(a) Number of defects remedied	746
(6) Number of houses reported to Local Authority with a view to the service of formal notices requiring repair ...	4
(7) Number of notices served requiring execution of works :	
(a) Formal	2
(b) Informal	22
(i) Number of defects found under 7 (b) above ...	372
(8) Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice :	
(a) by owners	nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	1

**Notices in respect of some of these houses were served but not complied with in the previous year.*

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.

Position at 31st December, 1961.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(1) Total number of firm preliminary enquiries received ...	667
(2) Formal applications made as result of (1) above ...	308
(3) (a) Formal applications approved	296
(b) Formal applications approved but (i) subsequently not pursued (44) or (ii) not yet completed (46) ...	90
(c) Formal applications refused	12
(4) Completed schemes	206
(5) Improvements to single dwellings :	
(a) owner occupied	159
(b) tenanted properties	26
	185

(6) Conversions of properties into :							
2 flats	...	...	...	...	...	10	
3 flats	...	...	...	...	...	1	
4 flats	...	...	...	...	...	3	
5 or more flats	...	...	...	...	...	7	
					—	21	
					—	206	
(7) Grants paid in year 1961	...	...	...	...	£9,869	16s. 4d.	
Total amount of Grants paid to December 1961	...	...	...	...	£52,343	6s. 4d.	

RENT ACT, 1957.

(i) Applications for Certificates received in 1961	...	...	3
(ii) Undertakings received and accepted in respect of applica- tions for Certificates	...	...	2
(iii) Application pending at end of year under review	...	1	
	—		3
(iv) Applications for Cancellations of Certificates (Formal) received in 1961 and decision pending at end of year	...	1	
(v) Applications for certificates that undertakings had been complied with	...	...	2
(vi) Certificates requested under (v) above issued	...	...	2

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1961.

Inspection of factories, work-places and premises used by outworkers has continued as in previous years and the tables on pages 63 and 64 give details of the work carried out.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Two sites are licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, one situated at the Warren being restricted to 30 caravans and the other at the Valiant Sailor to 15 caravans.

The larger site, which is on land owned by the Corporation, is occupied during the holiday season only and is operated by a private company who lease the site ; the company are thus subject to dual control by the local authority who are not only enabled to impose statutory conditions applicable to a licence under the above mentioned Act but are also able to include in the relevant lease such further conditions as they deem necessary to preserve the natural amenities of the site.

The smaller site is privately owned and is subject to similar statutory licence conditions ; in each case the conditions attached to the licences are based on the model standards issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government under Section 5 of the Caravan Sites Act. Both sites are kept under regular observation and both were maintained in satisfactory condition, the managements being co-operative in all matters of mutual interest. The extended licence conditions necessary to secure compliance with the statutory requirements of the new Act called for the construction of additional buildings to house laundry and personal washing facilities and it was hoped that active progress would have been made by the end of the year in the erection of such accommodation. This hope did not materialise but details of the requirements were agreed and practical implementation was promised as soon as possible.

The Warren site was formerly licensed under the Public Health Act 1936 for the siting of both caravans and tents, and as licences under the new Act only relate to caravans, the areas now covered by the separate licences

were adjusted so as to delineate two distinct sites for caravans and tents respectively, the number of tents allowed on the latter remaining at a maximum of 15.

Two other sites were also licensed under the new Act, each accommodating a single caravan which is used for residential purposes. Conditions appropriate to the circumstances were attached to the licences and each is kept under routine observation ; both were maintained in a satisfactory condition throughout the year.

A further spread of unauthorised camping by the pitching of tents in the Warren area adjacent to the foreshore was observed during the year and the situation is now rapidly reaching a point of serious concern as no safe water supply is available in the area and there is no sanitary accommodation. The campers discard unwanted food scraps, empty tins and cartons, paper and other rubbish at random and the resultant insanitary conditions are conducive to the presence of flies and other vermin.

This matter was among the points considered by the Parks Committee towards the end of the year when the possibility of controlled development of the Warren was under discussion and such a scheme would be most welcome from a public health aspect inasmuch as it would eliminate the present unsatisfactory conditions.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three licences issued under the above Act continued in operation during the year and all the premises involved were kept under observation to check that the conditions attached to the licences relating to cleanliness, temperature, lighting, ventilation, supplies of food and clean water, etc., were properly observed.

Except for one incident when a query arose concerning the sale of a kitten before it had been properly weaned, the pet shops were conducted in a satisfactory manner and no statutory action was necessary to secure compliance with licence requirements ; in the case of the incident mentioned above the proprietor of the pet shop was interviewed and a severe warning was issued.

The practice of requesting proprietors of pet shops, when licences are issued, to ensure as far as possible that purchasers of animals and other pets are fully advised on correct methods of care and handling their pets so as to avoid unnecessary suffering or distress through ignorance was continued.

I would again record the close co-operation which is maintained with the local R.S.P.C.A Inspector in all matters relating to the welfare of domestic animals and pets not only in pet shops but in other premises as well. This co-operation has been most helpful on a number of occasions and is greatly appreciated.

RODENT CONTROL.

This is a subject which often receives scant attention and is frequently overlooked in its importance to every day life, but in Folkestone every endeavour is made to give real meaning to the words and a definite measure of control is claimed, both in respect of rat and mouse populations.

Only one operator is employed full time on rodent control work and it is fortunate that he is zealous, and successful in his work to a marked degree.

Evidence of rats found in the sewers during bi-annual treatments again showed a decrease over previous years but surface infestations were slightly higher, treatments being necessary to deal with isolated infestations scattered over the town. No major infestations were discovered however, and this has obtained over the past few years.

It is known that rats will travel quite long distances foraging for food and with this in mind some 35 permanent baiting points are maintained at strategic positions, mostly on the perimeter of the town, in an attempt to reduce invasion from agricultural areas.

As in previous years the Leas Cliff has been kept under close observation by a fully trained operator loaned from the Parks Department Staff. Other areas which have received attention, particularly during the summer months, are the rock wall forming the Eastern Arm of the Inner Harbour and the Marine Walk above the East Cliff Sands, rats being found in small numbers on occasions at both places, probably drawn to the area by the scraps of food left by visitors.

(i) Sewer Treatment.

Routine bi-annual treatment of sewers in the Borough was carried out in June and October and the results are summarised in the following table.

Total Manholes in Borough	Treatment carried out	Manholes baited	<i>Manholes where bait was taken during treatment.</i>				Nil Takes
			Complete Takes	Partial Takes	Total Takes		
1,362	April	265	28	—	28	238	
	September	249	8	—	8	241	

(ii) Surface Control.

Details relating to the work of surface control are summarised in the following table.

Surface Control.

Properties where Infestations found and treatments carried out.

Types of Property	No. of Properties Inspected	No. of visits Recorded by Rodent Operator	Mice				No. of Bodies Recovered after Treatment	Poison Bait Consumed in ozs.
			Rats		Independent Investigation	Total		
			Notification by Occupiers	Independent Investigation by Occupiers	Notification by Occupiers	Total		
Agricultural ...	5	22	—	1	1	—	—	326
Business and Unclassified Premises ...	75	441	19	10	29	12	15	66
Local Authority ...	50	410	1	38	39	1	3	4142
Dwellings ...	464	2968	127	97	224	33	18	3626
TOTALS 1961 ...	594	3841	147	146	293	46	23	9230 (576 lbs. approx.)
TOTALS 1960 ...	678	3420	133	127	260	55	33	114* 76*
TOTALS 1959 ...	552	3072	143	92	235	52	22	74 156* 49*
TOTALS 1958 ...	556	2364	107	72	179	68	25	93 182* 154*
								300 lbs.

*These figures represent only a small proportion of the total kill and merely relate to bodies actually recovered. Estimates of total kill based on the amount of poison consumed during a treatment are no longer used but it is reasonable to assume that a consumption of 576 lbs. of poison bait resulted in the destruction of a large number of rats and mice who would otherwise have been able to pursue and extend their natural activities of damage and destruction.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There are three privately owned swimming baths in the Borough and all are kept under very close supervision, regular sampling being maintained when the pools are in operation.

The large open air pool in Lower Sandgate Road and the small indoor pool at the Marina are both used extensively by members of the general public and also by schools and clubs for instruction and recreational purposes, the former being open during the summer and the latter during the autumn, winter and spring so that some facilities for swimming continued to be available throughout the year.

The large pool has a capacity of 364,000 gallons and is fitted with modern filtration and purification plant. It is filled at the beginning of the summer season by pumping in sea water and regular "topping up" is effected to maintain the same level of water at all times. When the bath is in use the water is in constant circulation through sand filters of the pressure type, followed by chlorination and aeration, the turnover period being $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

This pool was constructed in 1936 and has ancillary amenities of tepid water showers and foot baths for use of bathers prior to entering the swimming arena, in addition to the usual changing cabins ; it also has a small cafe and snack bar attached.

The capacity of the indoor pool is only 32,000 gallons ; primary filling is carried out from the mains supply of the local Water Company, the water then being heated and kept at approximately 72°F ; subsequent treatment is carried out by circulation when the bath is in use through a pressure filter of sand, together with chlorination and some aeration.

The building in which the small pool is situated is in an advanced state of general dilapidation, and in this respect the pool is housed in the most unsatisfactory surroundings. By dint of great care however the management succeeded in maintaining the water in a satisfactory state of bacteriological cleanliness when the pool was in use, only one sample in fact falling below the standard prescribed as satisfactory ; all other samples were virtually sterile.

Samples from the large open air pool were also generally very satisfactory indeed and with one exception again fully satisfied the officially prescribed standard.

The water in the pools is also tested from time to time for residual chlorine content to ensure that this is maintained at a satisfactory level.

A third private pool is situated at the Hillside Secondary Modern School for boys and is used solely by pupils at this school.

It has a capacity of 21,000 gallons and is of the fill and empty type, interim purification being effected by manual addition of hypochlorite solution at irregular intervals according to the loading degree and period of usage.

While this resulted in the water being maintained in satisfactory condition—again with the exception of one sample when the total bacterial count was a little high—the method of sterilization employed is crude and cannot be commended as satisfactory since it is at best a very haphazard expedient.

It was hoped that automatic filtration and chlorination plant, which has been constantly advocated since the pool was first opened, would have

been installed during the year but despite strenuous efforts it was not possible to raise sufficient funds for this purpose ; it is understood, however, that the target set is now within sight as a result of voluntary money raising projects organized by the Head Master and pupils and assisted by the Parents' Association attached to the school.

In all 46 samples of water were taken from the above pools during 1961 and the results are shown in the following table.

<i>Swimming Bath</i>	<i>Total Samples Taken</i>	<i>Samples showing presence of Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml. of water</i>	<i>Samples showing presence of Faecal Coli per 100 ml. of water</i>	<i>Un-satisfactory count per ml.</i>	<i>Satisfactory Samples</i>
Marina Indoor Pool :					
Deep end ...	9	—	—	1	8
Shallow end ...	9	—	—	—	9
Open Air Pool :					
Deep end ...	7	1	1	—	6
Shallow end ...	7	—	—	—	7
Hillside School Open Air Pool :					
Deep end ...	7	—	—	1	6
Shallow end ...	7	—	—	—	7

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were instituted as follows during the year, with the results indicated.

<i>Acts or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.</i>	<i>Default or Offence.</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Result</i>
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 —Section 2.	Three summonses in respect of selling steak and kidney pies not of the quality demanded inasmuch as the pies were mouldy.	Pleas of guilty in each case.	Vendor fined a total of £24.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 —Section 2.	Summons in respect of selling a date-slice not of the quality demanded inasmuch as an earwig was embedded in the cake.	Plea of guilty.	Manufacturers fined £5.
Public Health Act, 1961— Section 277.	Proceedings for failure to supply details of ownership to enable statutory notices to be served.	Information supplied prior to date of hearing.	Summons withdrawn

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Routine observations to check compliance with the statutory orders made under the above Act, and relating to the marking of imported food to which they apply, were continued. The most troublesome offenders continue to be those greengrocers and fruit retailers who do not maintain sufficient care in the marking of imported apples and tomatoes, and constant reminders are necessary in this respect.

A total of 223 check observations were formally recorded and many informal reminders were given at the time of observation regarding displaced or obscured show tickets and incorrect wording on labels giving the indication of the country of origin of foodstuffs involved ; ten more serious warnings were issued in cases where flagrant or repeated contraventions of relevant statutory provisions were observed.

ANNEX

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	76	14	6	—
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	168	107	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	21	3	—	—
TOTALS	265	121	6	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) insufficient ...	3	2	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective ...	3	2	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	6	5	—	—	—

NOTE. In a number of cases more than one defect was found ; in actual fact a total of 15 itemised defects were found and 11 remedied.

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(SECTIONS 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	Section 110				Section 111	
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of in- stances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel : Making, altering, etc.	22	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	6	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	30	—	—	—	—	—

- (a) Number of returns received from employers 27*
- (b) Number of employers by whom out-workers employed 9
- (c) Number of outworkers involved 30
- (d) Number of outworkers involved in (c) living outside the Borough 5
- (e) Number of lists received from outside authorities ... 2
- (f) Number of outworkers involved in (e) 3

* Returns are sent twice per year.

Part IV—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

CHICKENPOX.

A young army cadet in camp at Shorncliffe developed Chickenpox and was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

A girl of 15 years staying at the Manor House Holiday Centre, who also had Chickenpox, was conveyed by ambulance to her home at Stepney.

DIPHTHERIA.

For the tenth successive year no confirmed case of Diphtheria has occurred.

Two infants, aged 14 and 15 months respectively, and a young woman aged 20 years were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for observation. One of the infants was confirmed as suffering from Tonsillitis and the second child from Acute Laryngo-Tracheo-Bronchitis. The third patient was suffering from Glandular Fever.

DYSENTERY.

Nine cases of Sonne Dysentery were reported during the year. In one instance the mother and two infant daughters were concerned and in two other instances two cases came from the same household.

ERYSIPelas.

The three cases, all women, were aged between 36 and 62 years.

A suspected case, a youth of 19 who was a patient in the local hospital, was transferred to the Ashford Isolation Hospital and the diagnosis subsequently confirmed as Acute Lymphangitis.

ERYTHEMA NODOSUM.

A child of 13 months suffering from Erythema Nodosum was transferred from the local hospital to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

Of the five patients admitted to hospital for observation a woman of 71 died within three days from Ulcerated Colitis and an infant of 10 months died the same day from Fulminating Gastro-Enteritis.

A soldier aged 21 was admitted to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe Camp.

GERMAN MEASLES.

Two boys aged 9 and 10 years respectively, both visitors to Folkestone, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

INFLUENZA.

The number of first National Health Insurance certificates issued in this area showed a big increase during the first three months of the year, the peak of more than twice the normal weekly average being reached in the middle of February ; this was largely due to a rise in the number of cases of influenza and other respiratory infections.

A woman of 74 suffering from "Presumptive Influenza Infection" was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

MEASLES.

During the first half of the year an outbreak of Measles occurred, the peak being reached at the end of March.

Of the 827 civilian cases notified 386 were infants under five years of age and 430 children of school age.

Three of the patients were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

One military case, a Staff Sergeant stationed at Shorncliffe, was also reported.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.

A child of five months died in the local hospital and it was confirmed by Coroner's post mortem that the cause of death was Acute Meningococcal Meningitis.

MUMPS.

One member of the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital and two of the patients, boys aged four and five years respectively, suffering from Mumps were transferred to Isolation Hospitals. The fourth case, girl of six years, who had complications of cervical adenitis was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

Two cases were also reported amongst the troops stationed at Shorncliffe.

PNEUMONIA, Acute Primary and Influenzal.

During the year 23 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia were notified compared with 21 in 1960 ; only seven occurred from April to November.

Fourteen of the 17 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified in the first quarter when there was a big increase in the instances of influenza and other respiratory diseases. Two of the patients were admitted to the local hospital.

Approximately two-thirds (14 Acute Primary and 14 Influenzal Pneumonia) of the patients were adults over the age of 25 years.

POLIOMYELITIS.

A boy of five years was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital as a suspected case of Poliomyelitis but this was later confirmed as Labyrinthitis.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Six of the seven cases notified were patients in the Royal Victoria Hospital ; the remaining woman had been confined at home. All were between the ages of 19 and 36 years.

Particulars of the causes were :

Cause			Age of Patients
Breast engorgement	...	...	25 years
Streptococcal Endometritis	...	...	19 and 23 years
Urinary tract infection	...	...	24, 33 and 36 years
Not known	...	...	20 years

A woman of 22 suffering from Puerperal Mastitis was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

SCARLET FEVER.

Only 11 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported compared with 60 during the previous year. The disease was of a mild type and the patients, all children under the age of nine years, were nursed at home.

STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.

A man of 72 in the local hospital, suffering from an infected carbuncle of neck due to Staphylococcal Aureus, was transferred to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

Two patients in the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe were also reported to be suffering from Staphylococcal infection. The first, a soldier of 23, had boils on his neck and arm due to Staphylococcal Pyogenes and the second case, a guardsman aged 20, had boils on his thigh after Psoriasis.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Fifteen sporadic cases of Whooping Cough were reported. Only one of the patients was over the age of nine years.

An infant of three months was admitted to the Military Families Hospital at Shorncliffe and a baby of five weeks, who had suspected Whooping Cough, which was later amended to respiratory infection, admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

FOOD POISONING.

Two small outbreaks, involving five members of a training college and two members of the same family respectively, and six single cases were confirmed by positive stool results.

Salmonella Typhimurium was the causative organism in the two outbreaks and four of the single cases ; Staphylococcal Aureus was traced in the fifth case and following the death of the sixth patient, an infant of nine months who died in the local hospital, a post mortem and inquest were held and the Coroner recorded one of the causes as "Salmonella food poisoning due to Salmonella Brandenburg".

In none of the cases was it possible to trace the food involved.

Three family outbreaks and 15 individual cases, involving a total of 22 persons, of suspected food poisoning were reported and where possible full investigations carried out but all tests proved negative.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Of the 16 new cases notified 14 were pulmonary and two non-pulmonary. This figure is the lowest recorded for one year and compares with a total of 34 for 1960.

The number of deaths attributed by the Registrar-General to Tuberculosis during the year was two (both males) compared with five (four males and one female) for 1960.

The death rate from Tuberculosis in Folkestone was 0.04 per 1,000 home population ; the figure for England and Wales for 1961 was 0.07.

(a) Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952, and Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

No action taken during the year.

(b) New Cases Notified and Mortality during 1961.

Ages (in years)	NEW CASES NOTIFIED						DEATHS					
	Respiratory		Meninges		C.N.S.		Respiratory		Meninges		C.N.S.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	...	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
45-64	...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	8	6	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—

Number of Deaths from unnotified Tuberculosis 1

Number of new cases of Tuberculosis admitted to hospital during the year :

(a) Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(b) Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

(c) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register at 1st January, 1961	88	91	6	7	192
Primary Notifications	8	6	—	2	16
Other additions (returned to district, transferred from other areas, restored to register, etc.)	11	9	—	—	20
TOTAL	107	106	6	9	228
Removed (died, left district,, recovered, non-tuberculous, etc.)	14	10	—	1	25
Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1961	93	96	6	8	203

(d) New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1961—Occupation of Patients.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cleaner	1	—	—	—	1
Clerk	1	—	—	—	1
Coach Trimmer ...	1	—	—	—	1
Grocer	1	—	—	—	1
H.M. Forces ...	1	—	—	—	1
Hotel Keeper ...	1	—	—	—	1
Housewife	—	3	—	2	5
Painter	1	—	—	—	1
Porter	1	—	—	—	1
Scholar	—	3	—	—	3

(e) Chest Clinic.

Dr. J. Spencer Jones, Chest Physician, has supplied the following information regarding attendances at the Folkestone Chest Clinic :

Attendances of new patients	185
Total attendances	1,763
B.C.G. vaccinations	217

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1961

Confirmed Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the Civilian and Military Population during 1961.

Disease	Civilian Cases						Military Cases			Total Cases Confirmed (Civilian and Military)		Admitted to Hospital
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65 and over	
Dysentery, Sonne	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	9	—
Erysipelas	—	73	114	80	—	404	26	4	2	3	3
Measles	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	23	—
Acute Primary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	6
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Scarlet Fever	—	2	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	11	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	1	1	3	1	6	—	—	15	15
TOTALS	...	23	78	117	88	107	419	27	10	22	13	914
												13

Ward Distribution of Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the Civilian Population during 1961.

DISEASE	Central	Cheriton	East	Foord	Harbour	Harvey	Morehall	Park	Sandgate	TOTAL
Dysentery, Sonne	3	—	3	—	—	—	9	9
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Measles	70	176	96	85	68	85	107	827
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia—										
Acute Primary	2	8	2	4	2	2	3	23
Influenza	1	7	1	1	3	—	—	17
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Scarlet Fever	1	3	1	2	1	—	1	11
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	—	—	2	9	15
TOTALS	79	195	103	96	75	49	91	101	124	913

* Patients in Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Public Health Department,
Old Harvey Grammar School,
Foord Road,
FOLKESTONE.

March, 1962.

To HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH
AND PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit the Annual Report on the medical aspect of the working of the Port of Folkestone for 1961.

During the year the regular boat services have been as follows :

(1) *Folkestone-Calais*

(a) Daily passenger service by French steamer, Cote D'Azur, and reliefs by British Railways steamer from 1st January to 31st December, 1961.

(2) *Folkestone-Boulogne* (British Railways steamers).

(a) Daily evening passenger service from 28th May to 30th September, 1961 inclusive.

(b) Daily morning passenger service from 7th July to 3rd September, 1961 inclusive. An irregular service was in force from 28th May until the commencement of the daily service and also during the period 5th to 24th September, 1961.

On five occasions during the year, three because of the rough weather and two when alterations were being carried out to the Folkestone Harbour, the passenger boats were diverted to Dover. On four days boats scheduled to go to Dover were diverted to Folkestone in view of the heavy seas.

Special excursion and "no-passport" trips were also run to France during the summer season.

The usual cargo service was maintained to and from Calais and Boulogne.

The number of arriving vessels carrying aliens was 782 (737 passenger and 45 cargo boats) and showed an increase of 12 compared with 1960.

The number of passengers passing through the Port during the year was 898,946 ; this was 63,678 more than in 1960 and showed an increase in both the inward and outward traffic.

The gross figures of passengers arriving at and departing from Folkestone for the past five years are :

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Inwards	362,494	380,127	435,643	437,992	476,304
Outwards	338,776	345,376	406,969	397,276	422,642
TOTALS	701,270	725,503	842,612	835,268	898,946

There has been a further rise in the number of aliens arriving—11,500 more than in 1960—the total of 13,315 aliens medically examined is the highest number in one year and 1,214 more than the previous peak figure.

In view of the increased volume of work resulting from the number of aliens who were required to be medically examined the Ministry of Health agreed to the appointment of Dr. C. B. Findlay as a permanent Assistant Inspector with effect from the 3rd July, 1961. This new arrangement allowed for two medical Inspectors to be in attendance at the Folkestone Harbour on those days when large numbers of aliens were expected.

Medical inspection of aliens is carried out on board the vessels with certain exceptions, i.e., boats arriving from Boulogne at 11.30 a.m. during the summer season, when a small medical inspection room is available on the quayside. This room is not suitable for the examination of large numbers of aliens.

A summary of the aliens arriving, medically examined, certificates issued, etc., during the past five years is given below :

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Aliens arriving	... 89,860	84,936	94,748	99,985	111,485
Aliens medically examined	... 10,047	9,190	9,554	12,091	13,315
Certificates issued	... 148	169	178	184	206
Percentage of Aliens examined to whom certificates issued	... 1.47	1.84	1.86	1.52	1.55

The aliens continued to come mainly from Italy, Switzerland, France, Spain, Austria and Germany.

The men were mainly for employment as labourers (especially agricultural) and to work in hotels and the catering trade. The women came as domestics, children's nurses and governesses, assistant hospital nurses, ward orderlies, textile, canning and factory workers ; also included were the families coming to join aliens already working in the United Kingdom.

During last year the number of certificates issued on Form Port 12 was 206 compared with 184 in 1960. 159 of the aliens were landed conditionally and 47 not permitted to land—six being of unsound mind or mentally defective, eight undesirable for medical reasons, nine because of their inability to support themselves, and 24 likely to require medical treatment.

Of the 206 certificates issued 46 were in respect of pregnancy, 24 for impetigo and dermatitis, 20 for eye defects, 11 for hernia, and the remaining 105 for a wide variety of medical conditions.

Thirty two passengers were examined and given treatment as necessary. Of the 11 accident cases two were admitted to hospital. Two girls, aged 4 and 18 respectively, were found to be suffering from Measles and allowed to continue their journey by reserved compartment on the London train ; a boy of 13 suffering from Chickenpox continued his journey home by private car. A woman of 25 returning to her home in Liverpool complained of a severe sore throat and admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital ; the diagnosis was confirmed as acute septic throat. Three of the 16 other cases were admitted to hospital and a woman suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, who was returning from a sanatorium in Switzerland, was conveyed by ambulance to the Brompton Hospital, London.

Nine members of the ships' crews and port staff also received medical attention. One accident case was sent to the Royal Victoria Hospital and seven medical cases referred to their own doctor. An assistant steward was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for observation ; he was discharged home after ten days and the diagnosis confirmed as upper respiratory infection and presumptive hysterical paralysis. In view of the possible seriousness of the disease vaccination against Poliomyelitis was made available to members of the ship's crew and harbour staff.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation of the efficient work carried out by the medical and nursing staff at the Harbour, and also to the unfailing and effective co-operation with us of the Immigration Officials, Customs Officials, British Railways Officials and ships' staffs.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT,
Port Medical Officer.

SECTION II.—Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number of Arrivals</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected By the Med. Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Public Health Inspector</i>	<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board</i>
Foreign Ports	917	1,043,547	—	15	3
Coastwise	63	75,287	—	—	—
TOTAL	980	1,118,834	—	15	3

Total number of inspections : 458.

A total of 15 vessels used the harbour on one or more occasions during the year to make up the total of 980 arrivals recorded. Six of these vessels provided the scheduled daily cross channel services and each arrival is recorded separately in the above total ; the vessels are regularly inspected on docking and 608 visits were made during the year thus involving constant evening and week-end duty by the Public Health Inspector.

SECTION III.—Character of shipping and trade during the year.

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	...	Number of Passengers	— INWARDS :	476,304
		Number of Passengers	— OUTWARDS :	422,642
Cargo Traffic	...	Principal IMPORTS	— Wines and spirits, woollens and cotton goods, government stores and chemicals.	
		Principal EXPORTS	— Machinery, government stores, fish, iron and steel.	

Principal Ports from which ships arrive—Calais and Boulogne.

SECTION IV.—Inland barge traffic.

Number and tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic.
NIL.

SECTION V.—Water Supply.

No change of supply occurred during the year, all water taken aboard the vessels using the harbour being drawn from mains supply.

A number of samples were taken for bacteriological examination, both from the mains supply and from aboard the vessels. Three of the samples taken from one vessel were found to be unsatisfactory and the matter was taken up with a view to thorough cleansing and sterilization of the supply pipe and tanks, etc.

As a result of this action the storage tanks, water pumps and pipe lines, etc., were subjected to necessary treatment and check samples taken subsequently proved satisfactory.

SECTION VI.—Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1952 and 1954.

No change during the year.

SECTION VII.—Smallpox.

(1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.

(2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

Patients suffering from Smallpox would be removed by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service, which authority is responsible for the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

(3) Name of Smallpox Consultant available.

Dr. J. P. Marsden of River Hospitals, Joyce Green, Dartford, (telephone number Dartford 23231, and home telephone number Dartford 20443) is available as Smallpox Consultant for this area.

(4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of Smallpox.

At the laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone (telephone number Maidstone 7239). Dr. A. L. Furniss is the Medical Director.

Also at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, Colindale, London, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII.—Venereal Disease.

No change during the year.

SECTION IX.—Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

TABLE D.

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year.		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Chicken-pox Measles.	1 2	— —	1 2
Cases landed from other ships ...				
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival ...	—	—	—	—

Two British passengers, girls aged four and 18 years respectively, who were found to be suffering from Measles on arrival at the Folkestone Harbour were allowed to continue their journey by reserved compartments on the London train.

A boy of 13 suffering from Chickenpox continued his journey home by private car.

A woman aged 25 returning to her home in Liverpool complained of a severe sore throat and was conveyed by ambulance to the Dover Isolation Hospital ; the diagnosis was confirmed as acute septic throat.

An assistant steward, aged 20 years, who had a recent history of being unwell, temperature and loss of use of an arm and leg, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for observation ; he was discharged home after ten

days and the diagnosis confirmed as upper respiratory infection and presumptive hysterical paralysis. In view of the possible seriousness of the disease vaccination against Poliomyelitis was made available to members of the ship's crew and harbour staff and 70 were vaccinated.

A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ships of (a) any case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever included in Table D; (b) any suspected cases of any such disease.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION X.—Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

No cases occurred during the year.

SECTION XI.—Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION XII.—Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

(1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Formal inspections carried out by Dover Health staff and amplified by local Port Health Inspectors during course of routine inspection of vessels.

(2) Arrangement for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Facilities exist for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents at the Public Health Laboratory Service, Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone. None of the rodents was sent for examination during 1961.

(3) Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Harbour district treated as necessary by Rodent Operators of the British Railways Southern Region and assistance given by the Borough Rodent Operator as required.

It has not been found necessary over the past few years for work of disinfestation to be carried out on ships visiting this Port. If, however, such work were necessary the ships would be treated with Hydrogen Cyanide by the Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex, under the direction of the Dover Port Health Inspectors.

(4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Not found necessary.

Tables "E" and "F"—NIL.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

None issued—Folkestone is not an approved port.

Certificates for vessels owned by the British Railways and using this port are issued by the Dover Port Health authority.

SECTION XIII.—Inspection of ships for nuisances.

TABLE G
Inspections and Notices.

<i>Nature and number of Inspections</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
	<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	
General inspection of crews' quarters, food preparing places, etc.	458	—	—
TOTAL	458	—	—

SECTION XIV.—Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948.

No change during the year.

SECTION XV.—Medical Inspection of Aliens (applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens).

(1) List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
R. F. H. McElligott ...	28.10.49	M.B., Ch.B.
J. H. Campbell ...	16.4.51	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates ...	8.10.52	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C. B. Findlay ...	28.6.55	M.B., Ch.B.
E. Mallett ...	21.10.60	M.B., B.S.Lond., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

All the Medical Inspectors were employed on a part-time basis.

(2) List of other staff engaged on this work.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
Mrs. L. F. Brann	Nurse-Attendant (Part-time)	1.6.56	S.E.A.N.

(3) Organisation of Work.

In view of the increased volume of traffic and the resulting number of aliens who were required to be medically examined the Ministry of Health agreed to the appointment of Dr. C. B. Findlay as a permanent Assistant Inspector with effect from the 3rd July, 1961. This new arrangement allowed for two Medical Inspectors to be in attendance at the Folkestone Harbour on those days when large numbers of aliens were expected to arrive.

(4) Nature and amount of aliens traffic.

A total of 13,315 aliens were examined during 1961 ; this is 1,224 more than in 1960 and the highest number of aliens examined in one year.

A summary of their nationality is as follows :

		1961	1960 (for comparison)
Italian	...	9,318	8,159
Swiss	...	1,413	1,649
French	...	1,037	817
Spanish	...	571	476
Austrian	...	385	413
German	...	308	328
Portuguese	...	102	90
Somali	...	25	—
Greek	...	23	34
Israeli	...	12	—
Chinese	...	11	—
Other nationals	...	44	67
Stateless	...	66	58
<hr/>			
TOTALS		13,315	12,091
<hr/>			

Particulars of the number of aliens arriving, examined and certificates issued during 1961 are set out below :

A. Total number of arriving vessels carrying aliens—

(a) Passenger	...	737
(b) Cargo	...	45
	TOTAL	782

This total of 782 shows an increase of 12 compared with the number of arriving vessels carrying aliens during 1960.

B. Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews) 111,485

C. Total number of aliens medically examined ... 13,315

D. Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined :

<i>Nature of report or certificate.</i>		<i>Total number of reports and certificates issued</i>	<i>Aliens NOT PERMITTED to land</i>
A.	Unsound mind or mentally defective	6	6
B(1).	Undesirable for medical reasons	8	8
B(2) (a)	Inability to support	53	9
B (2) (b)	Likely to require medical treatment	139	24
C.	Conditionally landed for further medical examination ...	—	—
TOTALS ...		206	47

E. Transmigrants landing and medically examined ... nil

(5) Accommodation for medical inspection and examination.

Medical inspection of aliens is carried out on board the vessels with certain exceptions, i.e., boats arriving from Boulogne at 11.30 a.m. during the summer season, when a small medical inspection room is available on the quayside. This room is not suitable for the examination of large numbers of aliens.

SECTION XVI.—Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

A mortuary and adequate burial and cremation facilities are available in the district.

SECTION XVII.—Food Inspection.

Information supplied by L. H. Vale, Esq., Chief Public Health and Food Inspector for the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

(1) Summary of Foodstuffs imported during 1961.

FOODSTUFF	BOULOGNE				CALAIS				OSTEND			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Alimentary	2	19	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biscuits	5	10	3	15	11	4	2	25	—	—	—	—
Cheese	9	6	—	14	—	2	—	22	—	—	—	—
Chicory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chocolate	4	9	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	20	10	3	16	2	1	3	14	—	—	—	—
Dates	103	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egg powder	—	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	—	—
Flour	—	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foodstuffs	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	—	—	—	—
Fruit	—	—	2	24	—	—	1	18	—	—	—	—
Fruit juice	7	16	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit preserves	3	4	—	4	2	5	1	13	—	—	—	—
Grain	—	8	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gripe water	—	4	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honey	—	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macaroni	—	12	—	22	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Marrons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat preserves	29	11	2	27	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Meat Sauce	14	4	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mustard	—	15	1	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olive oil	3	16	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pastry tartelettes	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserves (misc.)	11	15	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saffron	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	23	—	—	—	—
Salt	2	4	1	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16
Shrimps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soup powder	4	19	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spices	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomato concentrate	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	22	—	—	—	—
Tomato preserves	5	6	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Truffles	1	8	1	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vegetable preserves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walnuts	—	1	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS : ...	235	10	3	20	16	18	3	8	8	10	—	—

GRAND TOTAL : 260 tons 19 cwts. 3 qrs.

(2) Foodstuffs condemned.

3 boxes of Salmon—2 cwts.

(3) Visits to Port.

The Port Health Inspectors made 608 visits to the Harbour during the year for the purpose of routine inspection of passenger and cargo boats and for the examination of all foodstuffs landed at the Port. This

work entails considerable evening and weekend duty, especially during the summer months, as all passenger boats are met on arrival by an Inspector. All the vessels which are regularly engaged on cross-channel traffic have been maintained in a very satisfactory condition.

(4) Number of samples of Food examined by :

- (a) Bacteriologist nil
- (b) Analyst (Chemical Examinations) 3

Chemical Examination of Foodstuffs.

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
61	Sauce Buitoni Italienne.	The can was in a satisfactory condition and the sauce was free from arsenic, toxic metals and preservatives. The copper content was 4 parts per million.	The amount of copper was well below the recommended limit for the metal. Satisfactory.
128	Choco Liqueur de France.	The sample consisted of chocolate covered pieces, the fillings of which contained alcohol. Arsenic, toxic metals and preservatives were absent.	Satisfactory.
220	Tartelettes.	Sample was free from arsenic, toxic metals, sulphite and toxic preservatives and mineral oil.	Satisfactory.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1961.

I am indebted to E. L. Allman, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.MECH.E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor, for the following summaries of meteorological observations which were carried out by members of his staff during the year.

Month	Temperature (Degrees F.)			Sunshine hours			Rainfall Inches		
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean 4ft. in Ground.	No. of Ground Frosts	No. of Air Frosts	Daily Average.	Sunniest Day.	Total.	Rain-days (.01 or more)
January	1013.3	44.8	36.3	45.7	13	3	68.7	2.22	22
February	1019.6	49.7	41.3	46.0	9	0	82.6	2.95	22
March	1026.5	53.3	40.9	47.7	14	1	165.9	5.35	30
April	1010.5	57.0	46.9	50.6	0	0	134.2	4.47	27
May	1017.5	59.8	47.0	54.4	0	0	296.6	9.57	30
June	1017.4	66.1	53.5	57.6	0	0	273.4	9.11	29
July	1016.5	69.0	55.1	61.6	0	0	212.9	6.87	31
August	1015.9	69.0	56.6	62.0	0	0	203.5	6.56	29
September	1015.1	68.6	57.4	62.3	0	0	150.6	5.02	28
October	1010.9	61.3	51.0	60.4	0	0	145.4	4.69	27
November	1012.4	50.1	42.4	54.8	5	0	73.2	2.44	20
December	1013.1	45.2	36.9	—	18	12	89.6	2.89	18

Heights above Mean Sea Level
Barometer Cistern 149.2 Ft.
Rain Gauge Site 128.5 Ft.

Heights Above Ground
Rim of Rain Gauge 12ins.
Thermometers 4ft.
Sunshine Recorder 27.7ft.

Highest Max. 86° on 1st July.
Lowest Min. 26° on 24th Dec.
Lowest Grass Min. 22° on 6th December.

